

Barleigh

Families

Barleigh in England

(24)

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Wollmes of B... 942 35 205
 Capt John B (executed in Delapoyt)
 was born in parish of Moulbury lying in So-
 Hams about 10 ms west. of Tolmes. which
 name flourished there at Ch... in
 first of... for several desc... all the
 Now it is all the... in...
 Broff... 1754-1774 Regt Date of Comm
 How... 1st... 26 Dec 1754
 Wm 2nd... 25 Sept 1761
 How... 18th 16 Dec 1767
 Wm Capt 17th 22 Nov 1756
 Officer of Pro... 973 22
 I 72
 Francis... capt of La Prairie
 in 1st Batt - Boucherville...
 Lt Col... 18 Jun 1807
 2nd Batt - Riviere-du-Chien
 Jean Baptiste... Capt St-Eustache
 Blaise... Ensign
 3rd Batt... 17th...
 Engagement - Chalca... 26 Oct 1811
 Capt... 25 May 1812
 Lieut... 6 June 12 Sept 20th
 Ensign... 25th...
 Fl...

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2	2	2	Ga
3	3	3	Ala
4	4	4	Miss
5	5	5	Tenn
6	6	6	Ky
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8	8	8	Neb
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3	3	3	Ohio
4	4	4	West Va
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8	8	8	Ohio
9	9	9	West Va
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			MD

Richard Dawntesey of Potterne, co. Wilts, second son of Ambrose by his second wife,
married Millicent, daughter of Edward Burley of co. Wilts, Gent., and by her
hath issue:-

John, son & heir
Jane
Margrett
Elianor
Elizabeth.

York Wills, 1639, 1960, 1034.

1656, Dec. 14.

John Swift of Whitehouse, Yeoman & Elizabeth Birley of Yews, Spinster, married-----Reg^r of Sheffield. This was probably the other coheir of Edward.

1713, Oct. 7.

Will of Elizabeth Taylor of Wadsley. All to her great-grandchildren, Benjamin and Sarah Bullar(?) and to the guardianship of her kinsmen Edward Brammall of Storrs and Philip Hawley of Righton.

There is a long chancery suit respecting the personal property of Nicholas Burley of the Yews who made his will 1642. Copies of the proceedings on which are among the papers of Mr. Wilson.-----Wainwright against Nicholas Burley, the younger. It was alleged that he had no portion because he ~~was~~ ~~ran~~ ran away with his wife, to which Wainwright replies that he was enticed into the marriage when but a schoolboy, and actually married at night in the house of Nicholas Burley, the father, Nicholas Burley, the son, fetching a minister 7 miles from Derbyshire for the purpose.

SIR SIMON DE BURLEY, 1336-1388.

Warrior and Tutor and Counsellor to King
Richard II of England. Governor of Dover
Castle and Warden of the Cinque Ports.
Beheaded 1388.

Book of Dignities.

- p. 734 Knights of the Garter.
1382 Sir Simon Burley, died 1388.
p. 322 Governors & Constables of Windsor Castle.
1377-1388 Sir Simon Burley.
p. 318 Constables of Dover Castle & Warden of the Cinque Ports.
1384 Sir Simon de Burley, K.G.

Encyclopedia of National Biography.

Note on Walter Burley.

Sir Simon Burley was six years younger than the Black Prince.

Europe During The Middle Ages.
by Henry Hallam.

- p.611 Description of the trouble which led to the execution of Sir Simon Burley.
-----whether all with whom they dealt severely, some of them apparently of good
previous reputation, merited such punishment, is more than, upon uncertain evidence,
a modern writer can profess to decide.
x The Judgment against Simon de Burley, one of those who were executed on this
occasion, upon impeachment of the commons, was reversed under Henry IV; a fair
presumption of its injustice. Rot. Parl. vol. III, p.464.
p.649 A petitioner against an undue return (of a member chosen by an ill attended county
election) in the twelfth of Edward II complains that, whereas he had been chosen
knight for Devon, by Sir William Martin, Bishop of Exeter, with the consent of
the county, yet the sheriff had returned another--Glanville's Reports of Elections,
edit. 1774, Intro., p.171

Chronicles of Sir John Froissart.

- p.48 John, Lord Gray of Codnore was fifteenth in the first list of Knights of the blue
Garter. First celebration was in 1344.
p.112 Sir Simon Burley, Earl of Angus, and others caught in ambuscade by the French at
a causeway near Lusignan in the County of Perigord. The English were defeated
although the two knights mentioned proved themselves good knights. This occurred
in 1369.
p.121 Sir Simon Burley, who had been captured in the above engagement, was exchanged
with Madame de Bourbon. This occurred in 1370.
p.154 In choosing a wife for Richard II after much discussion, the daughter of the
lately deceased King Charles of Bohemia, sister of the present King Wenceslaus,
was agreed to; and Sir Simon Burley, a sage & valiant knight, who had been the King's
tutor, & was much beloved by the prince his father, was nominated to go to Germany
to treat about the marriage.
p.167 It has been stated that Sir Simon Burley had been sent with proposals to the
Emperor of Germany respecting the marriage of the Lady Anne, his sister, with King
Richard

Richard of England. The gallant knight transacted this business with so much ability, that the Emperor and his council consented, and the Duke of Saxony, one of the council, was sent over to England to make inquiry respecting the Queen's settlement.

p.292 When a French invasion threatened, Sir Henry & Sir Faulx Percy were sent to defend Yarmouth & Sir Simon Burley was appointed Governor of Dover Castle.

p.300 Sir Simon Burley aided in collection of taxes for the defence of the country. Sir Simon Burley was governor of Dover Castle, & from his situation received frequently intelligence from France, by means of the fishermen of the town. They informed him that the King of France was certainly determined on the invasion; that he intended to land one division at or near Dover, and another at Sandwich; and that his forces were immense. He, as well as the rest of England, believed that all this was true; and one day he set out for Canterbury, to visit the Abbey & Christ Church, which was very near. The abbot inquired, "what news?" When Sir Simon told him all he had heard, adding, that the shrine of St. Thomas, so respectable & rich, was not safe in Canterbury; and if the French came, some of the pillagers would no doubt carry it off. I advise you to have it carried for safety to Dover Castle. The abbot & all the convent were so much enraged at this speech that they replied, "How, Sir Simon, would you wish to despoil this church of its jewel? If you are afraid yourself, you can shut yourself up in your castle of Dover; however, the French will not be bold enough to adventure so far". But Sir Simon persisted so long in his proposition, that the common people grew discontented, and held him for an ill-inclined person.

p.326 You may be sure the Duke of Ireland & Sir Simon Burley will be there also (Sir Simon was at this time holding a high office in the administration of the King).

p.327 A commission was appointed to look into the way in which the tax money had been handled. Sir Simon Burley was charged with defalcation to the amount of 250,000 francs (Sir Simon Burley had been tutor to the King, and had assisted him in the government ever since he came to the throne). When called upon to give an account of it, he cast the blame on the Archbishop of York, Sir William Neville & others, saying that he had never acted but with them and by their advice; but these when examined, excused themselves and flung the whole fault back again upon him. The Duke of Ireland said ~~SIR SIMON~~ to Sir Simon privately, "I understand you are to be arrested & sent to prison until you shall pay the sum with which you are charged. Don't dispute the matter, but go whither they may order. I will make your peace with ~~THE KING~~ the King". Sir Simon Burley put too much confidence in these words of the Duke of Ireland; and when condemned went quietly to the Tower. Many, when he was in prison, came forward against him: indeed, he was so overpowered, that nothing he could say in his defence availed; and after a short delay, he was carried forth from the Tower and beheaded as a traitor, in the square before it.

Notwithstanding I thus relate the disgraceful death of Sir Simon Burley, which I am forced to do by my determination to insert nothing but the truth in this history, I was exceedingly vexed thereat, and personally much grieved; for in my youth I found him a gentle knight, and of great good sense. The accounts of others were also examined.

When King Richard, who was in Wales, heard of the death of Sir Simon Burley, he was very wroth, & swore it should not remain unrevenge, for it was an act of cruelty, & without the smallest plea of justice. The Queen also bewailed his loss; for he had been the principal promoter of her marriage, and had conducted her from Germany to England.

In like manner, as the King's uncles, the new council were devising means of reforming abuses in the government, & having the King & realm under their power, the Duke of Ireland & his council were plotting day & night how they could keep their places and destroy those who opposed them.

P.461 The Duke of Gloucester, from both his power as noble & his rough manner was more dreaded by the King than any other of his uncles; through his influence many severe & hasty executions had taken place--that gallant & prudent knight, Sir Simon Burley, was beheaded.

BURLEY, Sir Simon(1336-88), warrior and favourite, was born in 1336(Nicolas, Scrope & Grosvenor, p.206) of a Herefordshire family. His parentage is uncertain, but he appears to have been a younger brother rather than a son of Sir John Burley who received the Garter at the accession of Richard II. Introduced into court by his relative, Walter Burley(q.v.), he first served in the fleet which destroyed the Spanish corsairs in 1350. In 1355 he took part in Edward's abortive expedition from Calais, and in 1364 he appears in attendance on the Black Prince in Aquitaine. By him he was sent on the embassy to Pedro of Castille in 1366, and shared in his restoration and the victory of Najara in 1367(Froissart). On the war being renewed in 1369, he was attacked near Lusignan, when with a detached force, and made prisoner by the French, to the grief of the Black Prince, who had a high esteem for him(ib). On the release of the Duchess of Bourbon he was exchanged(1370) and rejoined the Black Prince at Limoges. To him chiefly the prince bequeathed the education of his son, Richard, on whose accession Burley at once obtained promotion and power. He came to London as the young King's envoy, and bore the sword before him on the occasion of his visiting the city(Wals. i.330,331). He was also made governor of Windsor Castle, and obtained grants of lands(Rot. Vasc. 1 Ric.II,m.15,Pat.2 Ric.II p.1,m.42). He was made master of the King's falcons at 'The Mews', constable of Guildford and Wigmores, and was given a residence in Thames Street by Baynard's Castle(Stow, Annals). On 12 June, 1380(Foedera), the King being then fourteen, he was chosen as his tutor, and, being a skillful negotiator(Froissart), as one of the commissioners to treat for his marriage, being then styled 'knight of the king's chamber(Foedera)'. Six months later he was definitely appointed to negotiate for the hand of Anne of Bohemia(ib). He went to her at Prague, and having obtained her consent(20 Feb.1381), and concluded a treaty with her uncle, Wenceslaus of Brabant, returned successful to England, and was rewarded with the Garter, 28 May, 1381. These dates dispose of Stow's assertion(Annals, p.284) that he was guilty of encouraging the Wat Tyler rising(January,1381). He was then despatched afresh to escort Anne to England as under-chamberlain of the household,'travelling with a great equipage(Froissart)'. He brought her from Brussels to Calais, whence they crossed in December(Issue Roll, Mich. 5, Ric.II,21 Dec.). Froissart says that he had urged the Bohemian as against the Lancastrian match on Richard, and he thus became an ally of the Queen. He was present at the reception of the Flemish envoys by Richard in 1382(Froissart), and on 24 Jan.1383 he was appointed constable of Dover and warden of the Cinque Ports. He took part in the Scottish campaign of 1385, at the head of twenty men-at-arms and thirty archers(Archaeologia), and clung to Richard's cause when assailed in 1386. At the close of that year he was rewarded by being chosen as one of Richard's advisers in his struggle for absolute power. At the same time(30Dec.1386)he appeared as a witness in the Scrope and Grosvenor controversy. The Earl of Arundel acquiring popularity by a naval victory this year, Burley opposed him with special jealousy(Wals.II,156). At the approach of the reaction (November,1387) he was inclined to flee, but having been persuaded by De Vere to stand firm(Froissart) was seized and sent to Nottingham Castle(Knighton,2005; Issue Rolls 20 Dec.1387), whence he was brought to London to be impeached by the commons, with three other knights(12 March,1388). The impeachment printed in 'Rot. Parl'.III 241-3, accuses him of sundry misuses of power, but the article on which he was convicted was the eighth, charging him with leading Richard in his youth to form a corrupt court. Froissart contends that malversation was the plea on which he was ruined; but this would seem to apply to previous complaints. He was accused of having raised his income from 20 marks to 3000 in a few years(Knighton,2727), and was even suspected by the people of wishing to sell Dover to the French(Wals. II, 174). Derby was anxious to save his life, but was overruled by Gloucester and Arundel(ib), the latter of whom was bent on his death, and even insulted the Queen when she pleaded on her knees for him(Chronique), as he was reminded by Richard in 1397. Gloucester also insisted"if he wished to be King", Burley must suffer(Rot. Parl.III,431). He was accordingly sentenced in parliament, 5 May, 1388, to be

hanged, drawn, and quartered, which was commuted by the King, on the plea of his services, to beheading. He suffered the same day on Tower Hill (ib III, 243), Stow asserting that he was first led through the city, his hands bound behind him (Chron. p.204). His sentence was formally reversed 22 March, 1399. The King and Queen were enraged at his death and Froissart grieved for him as a friend and as a wise and gentle knight. It is probable, from a list of his books, twenty-one in number, extracted from an inventory of his goods (8 Nov. 1387) 'at the Mews and Baynard's Castle', and preserved in manuscript (Add. MS 25459, p.206), that he was a man of some culture. His taste for romances of chivalry accounts for his intimacy with Froissart, and suggests that his ideas were those of the later days of Edward III, and that he owed his ruin to the extravagant tastes of the school in which he had been reared. There is a curious description in the 'Issue Rolls' of his bed (among his forfeited chattels) as 'of green Tarteryn embroidered with ships and birds. (Rolls of Parliament; *Chronicque de la Traison* (Eng. Hist. Soc.); Walshingham's *Historia Anglicana* (Rolls Series); Froissart's *Chronicle*, Knighton's *Chronicle*; Stow's *Annals*; Devon's *Issues of the Exchequer*; Beltz's *Memorials of the Garter*; Nicolas's *Scrpoe and Grosvenor Controversy*; Stow's *Chronicle*; Rymer's *Foedera*; *Archaeologia* vol. XXII; Stubb's *Constitutional History*; *Notes and Queries*, 4th series, IX p.413; Add. MSS (Brit. Mus.)).

J. H. Round.

ENGLAND IN THE AGE OF WYCLIFFE.

G. M. Trevelyan.

Sir Simon Burley.

Chapter VI. The Peasant's Rising of 1381.

p.209

The Rebellion in Kent, June 3-5.

In Kent the insurrection began a few days later. The men of Essex had sent messengers there to invite support, in accordance with the plan of co-operation framed by the 'Great Society'. Whether the message arrived or did not arrive before the Kentish Rising had begun, whether it had any effect or none in hastening the outbreak there, the rebellion along the south shore of the lower Thames was as rapid and spontaneous as on the north. It was on June 3 that Simon de Burley, a knight of the King's household, rode into Gravesend with two of the King's soldiers at his heels. Unlike Bampton, he came on private business; there was a runaway seff of his settled in the town. The men of Gravesend came together to hear him, and admitted that his claim could not be disputed. Wishing to save their neighbor from a return to bondage, they proposed to compound for his freedom. Burley refused to take less than ~~xxxxx~~ the ruinous sum of 300 pounds which ~~xxx~~ of course could not be raised. After ~~x~~ sharp words had passed, he succeeded in carrying the man off to prison in Rochester Castle, further down the river; but the country began to rise behind his back. (H.R., 511---Historical Review, English, vol. XIII, pp 509-22, July 1898. A chronicle relating to the Peasants' Rising, known as the Stowe MS, or "Anominalle Chronicalle belonging to the Abbeye of St. Maries in Yorke").

LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

Strictland.

~~Vol. I~~

~~Vol. I. The History of the Queens of England, from the Conquest to the Death of Richard III.~~

Vol. I.

p.396

Sir Simon Burley was English ambassador sent to the Bohemian court at Prague to arrange for the marriage of Richard II and Anne of Bohemia. "Sir Simon Burley, a sage and valiant knight, who had been King Richard's tutor, and had been much beloved by the Prince of Wales, his father, was deputed to go to Germany, respecting the marriage with the Emperor's sister".

p.401 Note. "From Walsingham, we find that several knights were accused of Lollardism; from various authorities, we find Sir Simon Burley, etc, were more or less accused as disciples of the new doctrine.

p.402 The Earl of Ireland wished to divorce his wife and marry a maid-of-honour of Queen Anne. The latter wrote a letter to the Pope for sanction. This offended the nobility and they laid the blame on Sir Simon Burley.

"The storm fell in its fury on the head of the unfortunate Sir Simon Burley, the same knight whome we have seen make two journeys to Prague, in solemn embassy, regarding the Queen's marriage. This unfortunate knight who was the most accomplished man of his age, had been foredoomed by his persecutors. The Earl of Arundel had previously expressed an opinion to King Richard, that Sir Simon de Burley deserved death.

"Didst thou not say to me in the time of thy parliament, when we were in the bath behind the white-hall, that Sir Simon de Burley deserved to be put to death on several accounts? And did not I make answer, 'I know no reason why he should suffer death?' and, yet you and your companions traitorously took his life from him!" Such was the accusation by King Richard, when Arundel stood on his trial, to pay the bitter debt of vengeance that Richard had noted against him, as the cause of his tutor's death.

The death of Sir Simon Burley was a bitter sorrow to the Queen, perhaps her first

Cyclopedia of National Biography.

BURLEY, William(fl. 1436), speaker of the House of Commons, was the son of John BURLEY of Bromscroft Castle, high sheriff of Salop in 1409. Sir Simon Burley(q.v.) who was beheaded on 5 May, 1388, but whose attainder was reversed in the following year, was his great-great-uncle. In 1417 William Burley was first elected a knight of the shire for Salop. In the returns of the next twenty-four parliaments his name is to be found as one of the members of this county no less than eighteen times. The last parliament in which he was returned was that which was summoned to meet at Westminster on 9 July, 1455. He was chosen speaker of the House of Commons on 19 March, 1436, in place of Sir John Tyrrel, Kt., who was compelled by illness to retire from the chair. In the following parliament William Fresham was elected speaker; however, on 26 Feb. 1444 Burley was again voted to the chair, and continued to preside over the house until the dissolution of that parliament. Little is known, however, of his domestic or political life. In 1426 he executed the office of sheriff of Salop. He died without male issue, leaving two daughters and coheiresses, Joan, the eldest of whom married, first, Sir Philip Chetwynd of Ingestrie, and, secondly, Sir Thomas Lyttelton, the author of the "Tenures". From this last marriage the present Barons Lyttelton and Hatherton are descended. The youngest daughter, Elizabeth, married Sir Thomas Trussel of Billesley, Warwickshire. (Manning's Lives of the Speakers(1851, pp. 86-91;Rot. Parl. IV 502 v.67; Parliamentary Papers, 1878 IXII(pt.1) 289-351; Notes & Queries, 4th ser. IX 464). G. F. Russell Barker.

Burkes' Peerage & Baronetage.

HATHERTON, Baron(Edward George Percy Littleton)

Lineage:-Sir Thomas Luttleton, Lyttelton or Littleton, K.B., of Frankley, co. Worcester, Sergeant-at-Law, 1453, King's Sergeant, 1455, & Justice of the Common Pleas, 1466, & the author of the Treatise on Tenures, son of Thomas Westcote and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter & heir of Thomas de Luttelton of Frankley. He married Joan, daughter & coheir of William Burley, of Bromscroft Castle, Salop, and widow of Sir Philip Chetwynd of Ingestre, co. Stafford, and by her(who died 22 March, 1505 at a great age) had issue William(Sir) ancestor of Viscount Cobham, Richard, Thomas.

CHEPWYND, Viscount.

Lineage:-.....Richard of Ingestre married Thomasina Frodsham and died 1417, aged 36, leaving a son, Philip(Sir) who married 1st 1438 Elene, daughter, of Thomas de la Roche, and widow of Lord Ferrers, of Chartley, 2ndly, 1442, Johanna, daughter & coheir of Sir William Burley, of Bromsgrove. Sir Philip died S.P. 1444.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

William Burley or Boerley. Rot. Parl. Vol. V p.4.

Appointed 19 March 1436-7, closed office 27 March 1437. Constituency of Salop.
" 26 Febr. 1444-5, " " 9 April, 1445

first sorrow; and it appears that the expenses of her journey from Germany being left unpaid by the government, during the King's minority, ultimately led to the disgrace of her friend, the Queen must have considered herself as the innocent cause of his death.

While the executions of Sir Simon Burley and many others of the King's adherents were proceeding in London, Richard and his Queen retired to Bristol, and fixed their residence in the castle.

Princes of Wales.

Edward of Woodstock, the Black Prince, born June 15, 1330.

p.32 The early education of the young Prince was entrusted to Dr. Walter Burley, in company with some "whipping-boys" of less exalted rank.----- (see note on Walter Burley)-----

While the Prince was studying his primer with young Simon de Burley and tilting with his youthful companions in arms, his father was often busy in Flanders, establishing his country's commercial prosperity.

BURLEY, Walter(1275-1345?), commentator on Aristotle, was born in the year 1274 or 1275 (Todd, Catalogue of Lambeth, MSS., No.143). It seems more probable that he was, as Bale states, a secular priest than a Fransiscan, as the 'Bibliotheca Universalis Fransiscana' and Bass Mullinger assert him to have been, or an Augustinian as Gandulphus reports on the authority of Burley's contemporary, Alphonso Vargas, Archbishop of Seville. For Leland(Collectionea III 54) gives his name among a list of the fellows of Merton in the days of Edward I; and there are reasons for believing him to have been a benificed priest in the later years of his life.

According to Holinshed, Walter Burley was a kinsman of Sir Simon Burley(q.v.), and hence a member of the Herefordshire family of that name. He studied at Merton College, Oxford, whence he removed to Paris, where he had William of Ockham for a fellow student and Duns Scotus for a teacher. Duns is generally supposed to have been in Paris from 1304 to 1307(C. Werner, Die Scholastik des Spateren Mittelalters, Bd.I,8,9). Stoe tells us, without giving any authority, that Burley also studied in Germany, where he seems to have been a protege of the Archbishop of Ulm, to whom in his old age, according to Gandulphus, he dedicated his shorter treatise on the 'Ethics'(cf. Stow, Harl. MS 545 and Holinshed II, 414). It would seem from Stow's account that Burley was still abroad when his fame reached the ears of the young Princess Philippa of Hainault, who appointed him her almoner before coming to England in December, 1327. In the early months of the same year (1327) we gather from Hymer that he was despatched on a special mission to the papal court for the purpose of pleading for the canonization of Edward III's cousin, Thomas of Lancaster; and again on 1330, on which occasion he is styled 'Professor Sacrae Paginae'. Wood makes him die in 1337(Hist. Oxon.II,87), and this statement is repeated in a note to one of Burley's manuscriptd in the British Museum(Royal MSS. 12BXIX.). This, however, is probably only a false inference from the passage in the treatise on Aristotle referred to above(Lambeth MS 143), and Tanner may be right in his conjecture that Burley survived till 1345. Holinshed tells us that he was appointed tutor to the Black Prince when the young Edward was of an age 'to learne his booke'(cf Harl.MS. 545 ff 128-9). While acting in this capacity, he adds, Burley introduced his little kinsman, Simon, though the Prince's junior by some six years, to the notice of his young charge. These events cannot well have been anterior to 1342, and Walter may perhaps have owed his new post to the influence of Richard de Bury at this time Bishop of Durham(1333-45), who had himself been tutor to Edward III. Chambre assures us that Burley was one of this prelate's most intimate friends, a fact which renders it very probable that the Walter Burley whose name occurs as prebendary of Shalford in the diocese of Wells when Richard de Bury held his deanery(1332) was the Aristotelean commentator(Le Neve II 151,199).

PRINCES OF WALES.

Edward of Woodstock, the Black Prince, born June 15, 1330.

- p.32 The early education of the young Prince was entrusted to Dr. Walter Burley, in company with some "whipping-boys" of less exalted rank. Tradition has it that he proceeded to Queen's College, Oxford, where one day he had a quarrel with a fellow-student named Hampden over a game of tennis. Hampden struck the Prince with his racket, and as a penalty had to forfeit "Tring, Wing, and Ivanhoe, three manors for a blow." This does not sound a very likely story, for Edward was a lusty youth and no bad hand at returning a blow. He excelled in all out-door sports and the juvenile tournaments which were got up for his amusement and instruction in the use of arms. While the Prince was studying his primer with young Simon de Burley and tilting with his youthful companions in arms, his father was often busy in Flanders, establishing his country's commercial prosperity.

BURLEY, Sir John.

Froissart's Chronicles.

p. 170 Sir John Burley is mentioned as among the knights who were returning to Cherbourg by land from Vannes. These knights had previously been members of the garrison of Cherbourg.

Was created Knight of the Garter in 1378 at the coronation of Richard II.

JOHN BURLEY.
Carmelite of Stamford.

Cyclopedia of National Biography.

BURLEY, John, d. 1333. A Carmelite of Stamford, whom Leland mentions only in order to distinguish him from the better known Walter Burley. Pitts, possibly confusing him with Walter, attributes to him commentaries on Porphyry, Aristotle, and Peter Lombard, and says that he opposed the division of his order in England into provinces, a division which was carried out. His name is not given in the Bibliotheca Carmelitana.

(Leland, De Script. Brit. p.355; Pitts, de Rebus Anglicis, p.428).

BURLEY, Sir Richard.

Froissart's Chronicles.

p.287. When the Duke of Lancaster(John of Gaunt) with his wife set sail(in May, 1386) from Bristol to attempt gaining the throne of Castille, Sir Richard Burley accompanied him.

"Among the knights who accompanied the Duke were Sir Evan Fitzwarren, Sir Henry Beaumont, Sir Richard Burley, Sir William Windsor, Sir Hugh Calverley, and many others with pennons without including the banners".

p.335 The Marshals, Sir Thomas Moreaux and Sir Richard Burley declared the castle of Noya to be impregnable(during the Duke of Lancaster's attempt to gain the crown of Castille).

p.335 A party of the English under Sir Richard Burley, Sir Thomas Percy, and others, had a slight skirmish with the garrison of Vilalpando; but it was attended with no loss of life on either side.

Created a Knight of the Garter in 1382.

SIR RICHARD BURLEY.

Stafford Family.

1. Edmund, Lord de Stafford, d. 1308, married Margaret, dau. of Ralph, Lord Basset (d. 1299) of Drayton, Staffordshire, and a granddau. of Ralph Basset.

Children:-

2. Ralph de Stafford, first Earl of Stafford, 1299-1372.
3. Sir Richard de Stafford.

2. Ralph de Stafford, first Earl of Stafford, 1299-1372 married 1st Katherine-----
married 2nd Margaret, dau. of Hugh de Audeley, Earl of Gloucester.

Children:-

4. Sir Ralph de Stafford married Maud, elder dau. of Henry, 1st Duke of Lancaster, died during his father's lifetime.
5. Hugh de Stafford, 1342?-1386, second Earl of Stafford.
- 6.
7. Four daughters, one of whom is almost certainly Beatrice Stafford who
8. was wife to Thomas, Lord Roos and to Sir Richard Burley (see her seal).
- 9.

3. Sir Richard de Stafford married Matilda, widow of Richard de Vernon and dau. and co-heiress of William de Camville, Baron Camville of Clifton.

Children:-

- 10 Sir Richard de Stafford, Baron Stafford of Clifton in 1371.

5. Hugh de Stafford, 1342?-1386 2nd Earl of Stafford, married Philippa, dau. of Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.

Children:-

11. Sir Ralph de Stafford, slain by Sir John Clifford.
12. Thomas de Stafford, Third Earl of Stafford, d. 1392.
13. William de Stafford, fourth Earl of Stafford, d. 1395.
14. Edmund de Stafford, fifth Earl of Stafford, killed at the Battle of Shrewsbury, 1403.

10. Sir Richard de Stafford, Baron Stafford of Clifton in 1371 married Isabel de Vernon, dau. of Sir Richard de Vernon of Haddon.

Children:-

15. Edmund de Stafford, 1344-1419, Bishop of Exeter.
16. Sir Thomas de Stafford.

14. Edmund de Stafford, fifth Earl of Stafford, killed at the Battle of Shrewsbury, 1403.

Children:-

17. Humphrey, first Duke of Buckingham.
18. Margaret de Stafford married Ralph Neville, first Earl of Westmorland.
19. Catherine de Stafford married Michael de la Pole, third Earl of Suffolk.
20. Joan de Stafford married Thomas Holland, Duke of Surrey.

Encyclopedia of National Biography.

BURLEY of BURLEIGH, John, d. 1648.

Royalist captain, belonged according to Clarendon, to a good family in the Isle of Wight. In a list of his Majesties Navy Royall and Merchant Ships in 1642 (Peacock, Army Lists of the Roundheads and Cavaliers, p.61) his name appears as captain of the Antelope. Clarendon states that being put out of his command when the fleet rebelled against the King he joined the army, in which he became a general of ordnance. At the end of the war he took up his residence in the Isle of Wight, and, unable to control his indignation when the King entered Newport a prisoner, he caused a drum to be beaten, to gather a force to rescue him from the castle. The attempt was so quixotic as scarcely to deserve any severer punishment than ridicule; but in such a serious light was it regarded by the parliament that a special commission of oyer and terminer was sent to try him at Winchester, by whom he was found guilty of high treason and condemned to death. He was accordingly executed 15 Feb. 1647-8.

(Winstanley's Loyall Martyrology, pp 12-13; Peacocks Lists of the Roundheads and Cavaliers, p.61; Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, V p.381, VI pp 198 & 145).

T. F. Henderson.

History of the Rebellion & Civil Wars in England.
Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of Clarendon.

Vol.V.

p. 2197.

The King (Charles I) had been taken to Carisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight. While he was there a deputation from Parliament presented him with four bills to which he was asked to agree and reply to. He refused because an affirmation would mean that he had given up his kingship. The deputation departed.

The commissioners were no sooner gone than Col. Hammond caused all the King's servants, who till then had all liberty to be with him, to be immediately put out of the castle; and forbade any of them to repair thither any more; and appointed a strong guard to restrain any body from going to the King, if they should endeavour it. This exceedingly troubled and surprised him, being an absolute disappointment of all the hope he had left. He told Hammond, that it was not suitable to his engagement, and that it did not become a man of honour or honesty to treat him so, who had so freely put himself into his hands. He asked him, whether the commissioners were acquainted with his purpose to proceed in this manner? To which he answered, that they were not; but that he had an order from the Parliament to do as he had done; and that, he saw plainly by his answer to the propositions, that he acted by other counsels than stood with the good of the Kingdom".

This insolent and imperious proceeding put the whole island (which was generally inhabited by a people always well affected to the crown) into a high mutiny. They said, "They would not endure to see the King so used, and made a prisoner". There was at that time there one Captain Burly, who was of a good family in the island. He had been a Captain of one of the King's ships, and was put out of his command when the fleet rebelled against the King; and then he put himself into the King's army, where he continued an officer of good account to the end of the war, and was in one of the King's armies general of the ordnance. When the war was at an end, he repaired to his own country, the Isle of Wight; where many of his family still lived in good reputation. This gentleman chanced to be at Newport, the chief town in the island, when the King was thus treated, and when the people seemed generally to resent it with so much indignation; and was so much transported with the same fury, being a man of more courage than of prudence and circumspection, that he caused a drum to be presently beaten, and put himself at the head of the people who flocked together, and cried, "for God, the King, and the people;" and said, "he would lead them to the castle, and rescue the King from his captivity." The attempt was presently discerned to be irrational

and impossible; and by the great diligence and activity of the King's servants, who had been put out of the castle, the people were quieted, and all men resorted to their own houses; but the poor gentleman paid dear for his ill-advised and precipitate loyalty. For Hammond caused him presently to be made prisoner; and the parliament, without delay, sent down a commission of Oyer and Terminer; in which an infamous judge, Wild, whom they had made chief baron of the exchequer for such services, presided; who caused poor Burly to be, with all formality, indicted of high treason for levying war against the King, and engaging the kingdom in a new war; of which the jury they had brought together, found him guilty; upon which their judge condemned him, and the honest man was forthwith hanged, drawn, and quartered, with all the circumstances of barbarity and cruelty; which struck a wonderful terror into all men, this being the first precedent of their having brought any man to a formal legal trial by the law to deprive him of his life, and make him guilty of high treason for adhering to the King; and it made a deeper impression upon the hearts of all men, than all the cruelties they had yet exercised by their courts of war; which, though they took away the lives of many innocent men, left their estates to their wives and children; but when they saw now, that they might be condemned of high treason before a sworn judge of the law for serving the King, by which their estates would be likewise confiscated, they thought they should be justified if they kept their hearts entire, without being involved by their actions in a capital transgression.

History of English Revolution.
Guizot.

- p.373. At the time of the trial of King Charles I-----"Never had so many reports of royalist plots, never had so many and such violent pamphlets besieged Westminster. In the Isle of Wight itself (seat of strong loyalist faction), Captain Burley, a half-pay naval officer, had the drum beat through the streets of Newport, and, collecting a body of labourers, children, and women put himself at their head to go and release the King from prison. The attempt was immediately frustrated, and Burley hanged as guilty of having made war against the King in his parliament (Clarendon 111. 137). Similar feelings and desires agitated those counties which, just before, had been opposed to the royal cause; even at the very doors of parliament, some of Essex's disbanded soldiers tumultuously assembled crying, "God save the King" stopping coaches and making those within join them in drinking his health.

History of the Rebellion & Civil Wars in England.
Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of Clarendon.

Supplementary.

Vol. II.

- p.955. The Earl of Northumberland, Lord High Admiral of the Fleet, was dismissed by the King in 1642. As soon as this news came abroad the Two Houses met and appointed Earl of Warwick who had been second in command in his stead, the Earl of Northumberland not wishing to go against the desires of the King. "The Earl of Warwick, being thus armed, found himself master of his work; and immediately summoned all the captains, to attend him on board his ship in council; the which all but two did (Captain Slingsby and Captain Wake), who, being by his Majesty's letters, as the rest were, expressly charged to yield no further obedience to the Earl of Warwick, refused to repair to him; making themselves ready to resist any violence, and putting their ships in order to go out to sea, that they might be at liberty to attend his Majesty's commands: but they were so encompassed by the whole fleet,

and the dexterity of the Earl's ministers was such, and the devotion, generally, of the seamen so tainted, and corrupted to the King's service, that, instead of carrying away the ships, the captains themselves were seized, taken, and carried by thier own men to the Earl; who immediately committed them to custody, and sent them up prisoners to the parliament. Then his lordship communicated the ordinance, letters, and votes from the two houses to the rest of the officers; of whom only two more refused to continue their charge against the signification they had received from the King (Sir John Minnes and Captain Burley), who were quickly discharged, and set on shore; the rest, without any scruple or hesitation, "obliged themselves to obey the Earl of Warwick, in the service of the Parliament;" so that the storm was now over, and the Parliament fully and entirely possessed of the whole Royal Navy, and militia by sea; for they quickly disposed of two other honest captains, Kettleby and Stradlin, (whom they could not corrupt), who guarded the Irish seas; and got those ships likewise into their service. And thus his Majesty was without one ship of his own, in his three kingdoms, at his devotion."

WORTLES OF DEVON.

Burleigh, Captain John, was born in the parish of Modbury, lying in the south hams, about ten miles to the west of Totnes, in this county; which name flourished there (I take it) at Clanacombe, in good repute, for several descents; although now it is either extinct or become obscure.

Captain Burleigh, then, was a gentleman by birth and by education; but what employment he followed, or how he lived, in his younger years, I do not understand. The first tidings that we have of him are of his being a captain in the King's army, Charles the first, in the times of the grand rebellion; but his commission being either recalled or laid down, he retired to the Isle of Wight, where he lived quietly -----

Was ----- 10 Feb., 1647; died at Winchester anno 1647.

MYLDE alias BURLEY.

Visitation of Suffolk.
Vol.I.

929.726 S94

Clopton Family allied with

BARLEY:--Ermine two bars nebulae, sable.

MYLDE (alias BURLEY):--Arg. a lion ramp. sable, over all a fess counter campony
or and azure.

Sir Thomas Clopton died 6 Richard II having lived temp. Edward II and III,
married Katherine, sole dau. & heir of William Mylde, Esq.,---inherited the manor
of Kentwell and other lands in Melford MYLDE of Clare, co. Suffolk.

(This Katherine Mylde married, secondly, Sir William Tendring, Kt., of Stoke Neyland
and their daughter, Alicia Tendring, only daughter & heir married Sir John Howard).

Visitation of Wiltshire.

John Jones of Woodlands married -----, dau. of BURLEY of Potterne, co. Wilts, Esq.
co. Wilts, Esq.

Their grandchildren by their eldest son were
aged, 6, 7, & 8 in 1623.

Thomas Goddard de Standon Hussey married Margaret, dau. of George BURLEY of Potterne
co. Wilts. *See B.L. Gentry p. 570*

Their children married in 1623.

Sir Alexander Fitt of Idmiston, co. Wilts married Millicent, dau. of George BURLEY of
(6 m. S. E. of Salisbury) Longparish

Their grandchildren aged 13 to 2 in 1623.

(Longparish is 4 miles east of Andover and 1 mile northeast of Middleton and
two miles south southwest of Hurstbourne Priors in Hants).

(Potterne is 2 miles south southwest of Devizes and about 28 miles from Longparish).

Family of BURLEY (in connection with Gatacre of Gatacre in Salop).

The Burleys, who formerly wrote themselves Boerley, derive the name from Burley, in Herefordshire, which they held under their superior lords, the Mortimers, and made a considerable figure for several generations. Walter Burley, one of the first fellows of Merton College, was a younger son or grandson of Sir Simon de Burlega, knight, who appears a subscribing witness to a deed of Ralph de Mortimer, who died in 1247. In an age when learned men prided themselves upon abstruseness and subtilty, Walter Burley obtained the honourable appellation of the plain and the perspicuous Doctor--qualities which eminently fitted him for the instruction of youth, and procured for him the important office of pæceptor to the Prince of Wales, afterward Edward III, wherein he conducted himself so meritoriously, that the King selected him to superintend the education of his son, the Black Prince. This probably enabled him to introduce at court his relation, another Sir Simon de Burley, esteemed one of the most accomplished men of his age, and as such appointed governor of the young prince afterwards King Richard. Sir Simon de Burley, and his two brothers, Sir Richard and Sir John, "men of worth and valour" are mentioned amongst the officers despatched by the Black Prince in 1366 to escort Don Pedro the cruel, the deposed King of Castile, from his asylum at Corunna to Bordeaux. He is also mentioned, on the same authority as one of the gallant cavaliers who volunteered their services to accompany Sir Thomas Felton on his adventures exploit to gain intelligence in the enemies' quarters, which terminated in the death or captivity of them all. Sir Simon must have been of the number of those made prisoners on this occasion, so characteristic of the chivalrous spirit of the age. He was a younger son, and therefore what the historian, Knighton, says, that his patrimony did not exceed twenty marks, may possibly have been true, as the family estates were enjoyed by his elder brother; but, by the favour of his sovereign, wealth and honours were lavishly poured upon him. In the first year of Richard II, being already a knight, he was appointed keeper of Windsor Castle for life. In the next year, Lautesphan Castle was confirmed to him. In 1380 Simon de Burley, Chamberlain, was one of the King's Commissioners to treat with the German Princes. In 1382, when he is styled Under-Chamberlain of the King, he was constituted Master of the Falcons, and Keeper of the Royal Mews at Charing, with a fee of eleven pence a day, and received grants of the manor of Farrock, in Kent, and Castle Emllyn in Kermerdin; next year, of Leyborne Castle in Kent, late Juliana's de Leyborne; and the year after, that of liberties at his castle of Lennalx, in Herefordshire. In 1385 he was one of the executors of Joan, Princess of Wales, the King's mother. In 1386, he had a grant of Castle Frome in the same county, forfeited by the felony of Lady Deveros. He was also Warden of the Cinque Ports, Constable of Dover Castle, privy counsellor, Knight-banneret, and Knight of the Garter.

In so turbulent a reign as that in which Sir Simon de Burley flourished, he could not be neutral, or hope to escape uninjured. Walsingham represents him and Richard Styry as two of those who prejudiced the King against the Earl of Arundel, but Walsingham writes with a manifest leaning to the "Opposition". On the other hand, Carte, the perpetual advocate of the legitimate Sovereign, represents him as a victim to his affection for the King and attachment to the constitution.

The truth seems to be, that the King was weak, with a strong desire for despotic power; his uncles, imperious and factious. Amongst them all, Sir Simon was brought to the block, May 5th, 1388; and in the same year, the Archbishop of Canterbury had a grant of the parks of Langley and elmham in Kent, which accrued to the Crown by virtue of his attainder. The judgment against him was reversed in the following reign---a fair presumption, says Mr. Hallam, of its injustice. Sir Simon's brother, John, was

also a Knight of the Garter and, besides his eldest son, William, who was seated at Burley, had two other sons Richard, an eminent man in his day, K. G., marshall of the field, and privy counsellor to John of Gaunt, whom he accompanied to Spain, and died there the same year his uncle was beheaded; and Sir Roger, father of John Burley of Bromscroft Castle, Sheriff of Salop in 1409, whose daughter, Joyce, became the wife of John de Gatacre, of Gatacre. *See B. L. Gentry p. 573*

His son, William Burley, of Bromscroft, sheriff in 1426, M. P. for Salop and Speaker of the House of Commons, left two daughters, his heirs,

Joan, married, first, to Sir Philip Chetwynd of Ingestre and, secondly, to Sir Thomas Lyttelton, the celebrated author of the "Tenures".

Elizabeth, married to Thomas Trussel, of Billesley, in Warwickshire.

Jane Burleigh, dau. of Sir John Burleigh, Knt. of Bromscroft, co. Salop, married Thomas Corbet, Esq., of Liegh, otherwise Lieghton in Walcheria, being on the confines of Powis Land, in the Marches of Wales.

Vol. I.

Joan, dau. & coheiress of Sir William Burley, Knt. of Bromscroft Castle in Shropshire, and widow of Sir Philip Chetwynd of Ingestre, co. Stafford, married Sir Thomas Lyttelton.

Jocosa, dau. of Sir John Burley, married John Gattacre of Gattacre.

Vol. IV.

----- Burley married Margaret, dau. of Thomas Longe of Semington, in the parish of Steeple Ashton, Wilts.
(Her brother died 1529, another in 1535. Her father in 1509 had his will proved).

Elizabeth, dau. & coheir of Sir John Burley, by Alice dau. & coheiress of Walter Pembruge, married Sir John Hopton, Kt., of Hopton le Salop.

Elizabeth, dau. of John Burley of Chanacombe in Devon, married John Upton of Postlinch in Devon. *See B. L. Gentry p. 590*

Her greatgrandson died 1709 leaving two daughters.

Margaret, dau. of George Burley, Esq., of Pottern, Wilts, married Francis Goddard of Cliffe Rypard, Wilts. *See B. L. Gentry, p. 590*

Their children born 1596, 1597, and also 5 children younger.

----- Burley married Alice, dau. of John Wood.

Littleton.

Littleton, Thomas de, of Frankley in Worcestershire, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the reign of Edward IV, and author of the well-known work on the Tenures. His surname was that of his mother, who was the sole daughter and heiress of Thomas de Littleton, lord of Frankley. She married one Thomas Westcote. Thomas was the eldest of four sons of the marriage., and took the name of Littleton, or, as it seems to have been more commonly spelt, Luttelton. Date of birth is uncertain. He is said by Sir E. Coke to have been a member of the Inner Temple, and to have lectured there on the Statute of Westminster II., De Donis Conditionalibus. He appears to have been recorded of Coventry in 1450, to have been made King's sergeant in 1455, and afterwards to have been a justice of assize on the northern circuit.

In 1466 judge of the common pleas, and in 1475 a knight of Bath.

He died according to the inscription on his tomb in Worcester Cathedral on Aug. 23 1481. He married Joan, widow of Sir Philip Chetwynd of Ingestre in Staffordshire and had three sons, through whom he became ancestor of the families in which are the existing peerages of Lyttelton & Hatherton. His second son was Richard.

(Frankley is in the N. E. corner of Worcester 8 miles S. W. of Birmingham).

Vol. 23

Marriage Licences of Dean & Chapter of Westminster.

Jan 3, 1634-5 John Askew of the City of Westminster "nautam" and Elizabeth Burley,
of the same, widow.

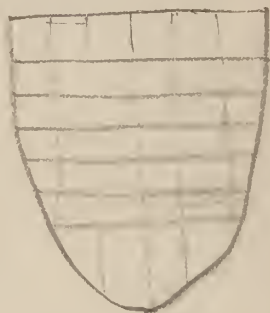
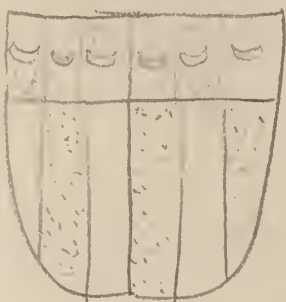
Vol. 33

Marriage Licences of Vicar-General of Archbishopric of Canterbury.

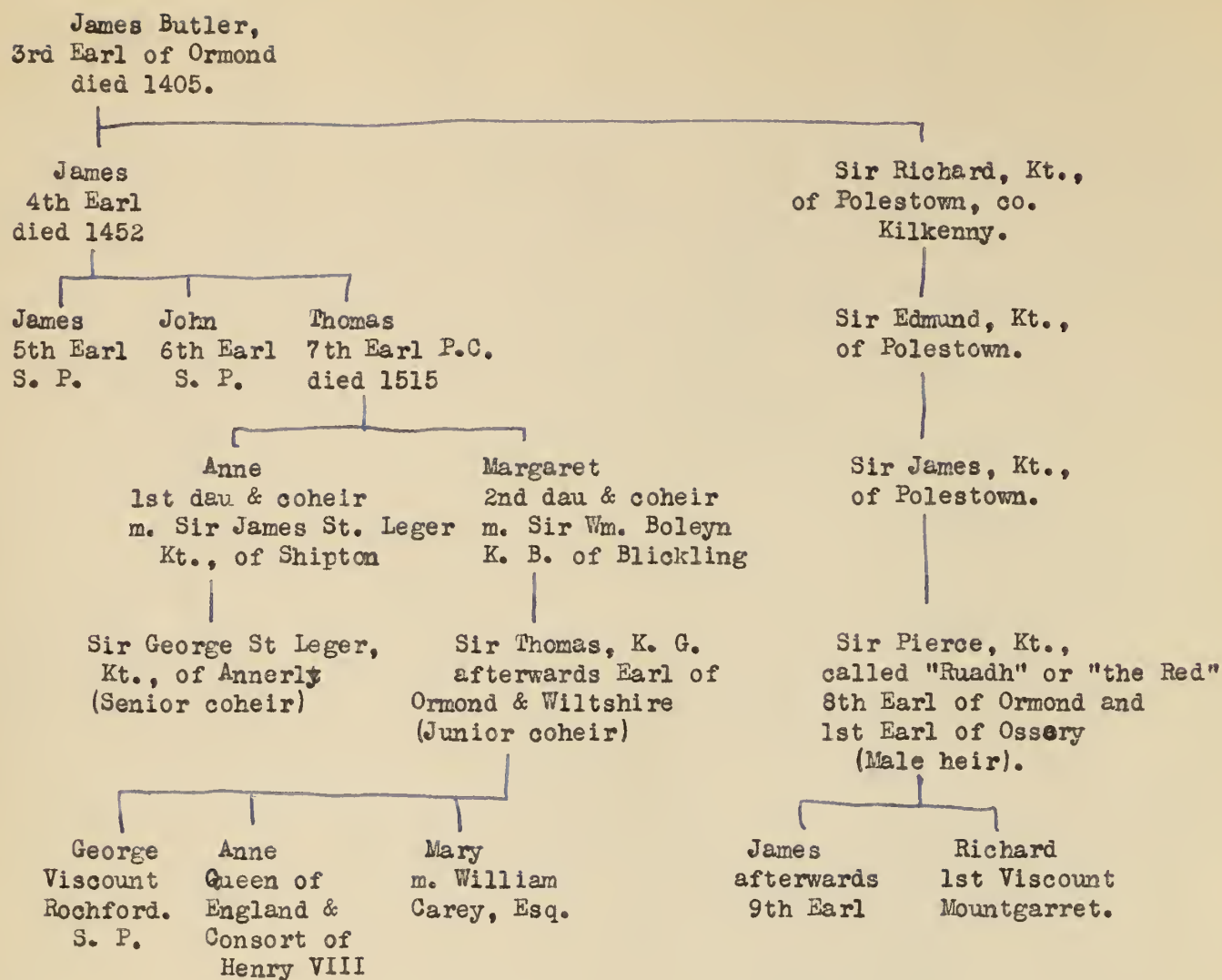
June 22, 1666 Richard Burley of the town & co. of Monmouth, Yeoman, Bachelor about 20
(With consent of his father, Thomas Burley, Carrier) and Perseda
Griffith of Huntly, co. Gloucester, Spinster about 20 (with consent
of her father; alleged by Charles Green, of Monmouth, Gent., at
Painton, Deane, or Huntly, co. Gloucester).

Burleigh - Paley of six. arg & or, on a
 chief pale, six crescents all counterchanged
 Crest, a stag's head erased or.

Gusley (Gloucestershire)



Genealogy of Anne Boleyn from the Butler Family.



BURLEY FAMILY.

Sir Thomas Lyttelton (or, as his name is usually written, Littleton), the famous author of the *Tenures*, is stated to have married Joan, daughter & coheir of William B. by Ellen, his wife, the daughter and heiress of John Grendon, of Grendon, co. Stafford. This Mr. Burley, says Bishop Lyttelton (in the account of his family printed in Collin's *Peerage*, edit 1779), "was of the same house as Sir William Burley, K. G., Warden of the Cinque Ports, Constable of Dover Castle (Sir Simon Burley, K. G., was Constable of Dover Castle, according to Mr. Morris) and Knight of the Garter, temp. Rich. II, whose brother Sir Richard was also Knight of the Garter, as was Sir John Burley, their father" (Vol VII, p. 427).

But in the 3rd volume of the *Topographer & Genealogist* (p. 486) is a pedigree of Burley, contributed by the late well-known Salopian genealogist, Mr. George Morris, from which it appears that Joan Littleton was the daughter & coheiress of Sir John Burley of Bromscroft Castle, sheriff of Shropshire, and the granddaughter of another Sir John of Bromscroft by Alice, sister & coheir of Walter Pembridge; and that the father of Sir Richard Burley, K. G., was Sir Roger Burley, K. G. and not Sir John.

The good Homer, we know, sometimes nods; and it appears to me that Mr. Morris has here left out a generation. The father of Joan Littleton is generally supposed to have been William Burley (son of John, who was sheriff in 1409) which William was sheriff in 1426 and Speaker of the House of Commons in 1436 & 1443.

The arms set up in the Inner Temple for Sir Thomas Littleton have, surtout, an escutcheon of pretence of four quarters---1. Burley alias Mylde; 2 Burley, 3 Pembridge; 4 Grendon. And the same quarterings occur in the large achievement of Lyttelton in Frankley Church, Worcester; only Nash (who is always blundering in his heraldry) attributes the coat of Pembridge (Barry or & azure, on a bend gules three mullets arg) to Grey of Ruthin, whose arms it slightly resembles. The monument of Sir Thomas Littleton in Worcester Cathedral, also displayed the arms of Mylde alias Burley, impaling Grendon, and the same arms impaling Grey of Ruthin (Barry on a bend three mantlets); these were destroyed during the civil wars.

These quarterings and impalements seem therefore to prove that Joan's mother was a Grendon, her grandmother a Grey of Ruthin, and her great-grandmother a Pembridge. But there is some obscurity in the Burley pedigree which some correspondent of "Notes and Queries" may be able to clear up.

Sir Simon Burley, K. G., (who according to Mr. Morris, was a son of Sir John Burley, K. G., and uncle of Sir John, who married the heiress of Pembridge) died without issue and John Burley was found to be his cousin (consanguineus) and heir. This John Burley was the son & heir of Roger Burley, by Alice, afterwards married to Sir Richard Arundel, Kt. He married a lady named Margaret, and died 7 Henry VI (1428) leaving issue a son & heir William Burley then aged 5, who died without issue in 1446.

Alice, Lady Arundel (whose maiden name has not been discovered) died in 15 Henry VII¹⁴ seised for life of the manor of Burley, in the co. of Hereford, the reversion of which at her death was in William Burley, the son & heir of her deceased son, John Burley. She and her husband Arundel had, it seems, obtained from the King a grant of the custody of all the lands which were Roger Burley's, and also all the lands which were Sir Simon Burley's, which were in the King's hands by reason of the minority of the heir. These particulars I take from an article in the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, Vol. VI pp. 2, 7, & 19. Were there two Simons? What is known of the coat called Mylde alias Burley (argent a lion rampant sa., debruised by a fesse chequy or & azure)? It appears to have been borne by Joan Littleton's father; but John Burley, sheriff of Shropshire in 1409, is said to have borne Vert 3 boar's heads coupé arg., in allusion to his name Borely; and a coat resembling Mortimer was borne by Sir Richard Burley, K. G., which succeeds Mylde in the inescutcheon on the arms of Littleton. In Dallaway's *Heraldry* is represented a seal purporting to be that of Sir Simon Burley, K. G. It had no legend, but the

VI correction
by H.S.G.

impalements show that it really belonged to his brother Sir Richard Burley, K. G. (or perhaps Sir Richard's wife), who married, according to Mr. Morris, Beatrice, relict of Thomas, Lord Ros, and daughter of Ralph, Earl of Stafford. The shield, which is heater-shaped, is divided per pale into three compartments; the centre exhibits the chevron of Stafford, the dexter the waterbougts of Ros, and the sinister the Mortimer-like coat of Burley. The family held the Manor of Burley under the Mortimers, for which reason probably they adopted a coat resembling that of their suzerains; but "Mylde" is a mystery to me at present. The heraldic dictionaries ascribe it to "Milde of Suffolk", whose heiress I suppose one of the Burleys must have married.

Stourbridge. in

H. Sydney Grazebrook.

P.S.--I notice that Burke's Peerage & Armoury, the coat of Talbot, quartered by Lord Lyttelton is ascribed to Burley.

Burley Family.

(4th Series, IX, 464).

(Refers to previous article).

I have a few notes of this family, taken from the Public Records, which I forward in the hope that Mr. Grazebrook may find them useful in the elucidation of his pedigree.

ALICE BURLEY.--J. P. M. Aliciae Arundel, 15 Henry VI 27--Reversion of the estates to William Burley, son & heir of said Alice, aged 15 & upwards. Alice died Friday after St. Bartholemew anno 14 (Aug. 31, 1436) (Inq. taken at Webley Nov. 1, anno 15). Alice deed Aug. 2 last (1436) (Inq. taken at Lederede Oct. 26, anno 15).

BEATRICE BURLEY---Pardon to Beatrice Roos of Hamlake for her marriage with Richard de Burley, Chevalier Aug. 20, 1385 (Rot. Parl. 9 Richard II Part 1)---Widow of Maurice FitzMaurice, Earl of Desmond; royal assent to her marriage with Thomas, brother of William de Ros, Jan. 1, 1359 (Ib 32 Edw. III, Part 2)---Thomas de Roos of Hamlake & Beatrice, his wife, Countess of Desmond, Sept. 4, 1359 (Ib 33 Edw. III, Part 2)---Beatrice, Domina de Roos de Hamlake, defuncta Jul. 8, 1419 (Ib. 7 Henry V)---Dame Beatrice, wife of Sir Richard Beverley, & after (before v.s.) of Thomas, Lord Roos (buried) in the chapel of St. John the Baptist (St. Pauls Cathedral) 1409 (Stow's Collections Harl. MS 544, fol. 406)---Died 3 Henry V (Harl. MS. 294, fol 14)---Daughter of Earl Stafford (Ib 1074).

JOHN BURLEY.--To John de Burley sent upon secret matters of the King 13 lbs 6 s 8 d. Dec. 23 (Rot. Ex. Michs 51 Edw. III)---Johan de Burley, fils Roger, cosyn et heir Sir Simound de Burley, Ch'r Jul 8, 1407 (Rot. Parl. 8 Henry IV, Pt 2)---Sir John Burley or Beverle and Anne, his wife (buried), St. Erasmus' Chapel (Westminster Abbey) (Harl. MS. 544, fol 78).

RICHARD BURLEY---John of Gaunt to John de Yerdeburg, Clerk of his Wardrobe: order to send certain articles of jewellery to him at (qy? Dover; MS defective) by the bearer of the missive; but if Yerdeburgh doubt the bearer's carefulness, he must send them by Mons. Ric. de Bureley or som other safe messenger. Oct. 22, anno 49 (1375) (Register Vol. 1, fol. 229)---A hanap with cover of silver given to Mons. Ric. de Burley, May 6, anno 5 (1382) (Ib. II, 61).

SIMON DE BURLEY---A silver hanap to Mons. Symon Burley, Apr. 13, anno 47 (1373) (Register of John of Gaunt, I, 194)---S. de Burleigh, custodian of the Count of St. Pol of France, the King's prisoner, 27 Apr. 1379 (Rot Ex., Pasc. 2 Rich II)---Ib Nov. 20, 1379 (Ib Michs).---Sent from the King to the King of the Romans & Bohemia, on certain arduous & secret negotiations touching the Lord King (about his marriage with

Anne of Bohemia) June 15(Ib. Pasc. 3 Rich. II)---S. de Burley, Locumtenens of Hugh Fastolf, Constable of Dover, Jul. 13, 1384(Ib. Pasc. 8 Rich. II)---S. de Burley, Kt., Custodian of the King's Castle of Dover, May 1, 1385 & Dec. 21(Ib & Michs, 9 Rich. II).

From the manner in which their names are mentioned there can be little doubt that both Richard and Simon were in the service of John of Gaunt.

Hermen&rude.

---.---.---.---.---.---.---

Allow me to correct two errors in my note on p.464. For "1516" read 1446(24 Henry VI); and for "15 Henry VII " read 14 Henry VI.

The postmortem inquest on Alice Arundel was taken in the 15th of Henry VI, but she died on Thursday after the feast of St. Bartholemew in the 14th of that reign.

H. S. G.

(These corrections have been made in the article referred to) ^{H.C.S.}

QUERIES.

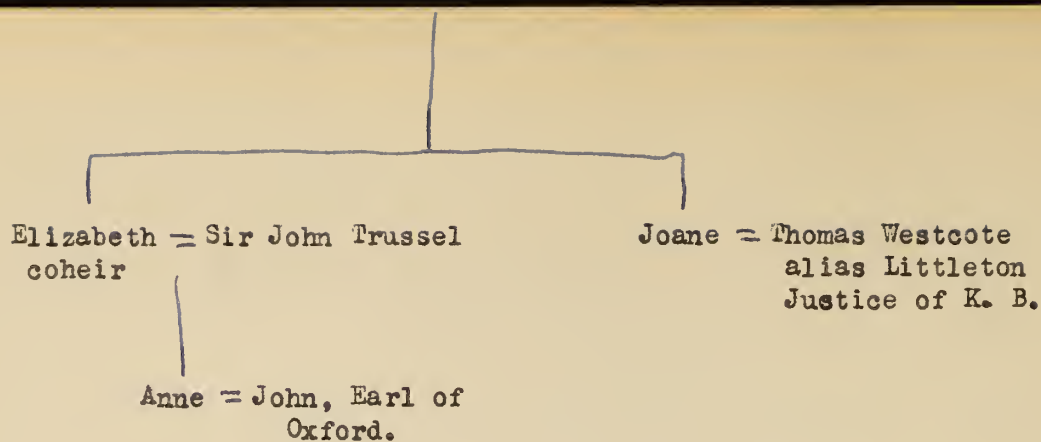
(Sixth Series, Vol. 7, 1883).

WHO WAS THE WIFE OF JUDGE LYTTTELTON?

Who was the wife of the great Judge Lyttelton and the ancestress of so many distinguished families? Mr. Sydney Garzebrook on pp 93 & 240 of his Heraldry of Worcestershire puts forth contradictory statements.

1. Under "Burley" she is called "Joan, daughter & coheir of William Burley of Bromscroft, High Sheriff of Salop, 1426, granddaughter of John Burley, High Sheriff in 1409.
2. Under "Grey" she appears as the daughter of Sir John Burley and granddaughter of Sir John and Alice Pembridge, his wife.
3. In the Herald and Genealogist Vol. I, p. 437, to which Mr. Sydney Grazebrook refers, she is called, "Joan, widow od Sir Philip Chetwynd, of Ingestre, daughter & coheir of William Burley, etc., by Ellen, daughter & heir of John Grendon of Grendon in Staffs".; and her grandfather is called John Burley. Her mother, Miss Grendon, is similarly described by Mr. Grazebrook.
4. In Westcote's View of Devonshire, p. 621, she becomes "Joan, daughter & coheir of Sir John Burley of Bromscroft, in Salop, Knt., & of his wife, daughter of Richard, Lord Grey of Wilton".
5. This last agrees with a MS in Caius College Library, Cambridge, Wigorn Pedigrees, mostly to 1569

Sir John Burley, Kt. = Daughter of Richard,
Lord Grey of Wilton



6. In the Topographer & Genealogist, vol. III, p. 486, there is a pedigree, being notes by Joseph Morris on the Thynne alias Botteville pedigree.

Sir John Burley = Alice Pembridge
of Bromscroft Castle
Knt.
will dated 1415

Sir John Burley = Juliana, daughter of
Reginald, Lord Grey de Ruthin.

Sir John = Elizabeth = John Sir Philip = Johanna = Sir Thomas
Hopton, coheir Trussel Chetwynd Lyttelton.
Knt.

At the same time this Salop family is identified with that of the luckless Sir Simon Burley of Richard II's reign.

7. The falseness of this last theory is shown, I think, by a pedigree at p. 18 of Vol. VI of Collect. Topog. et Gen.

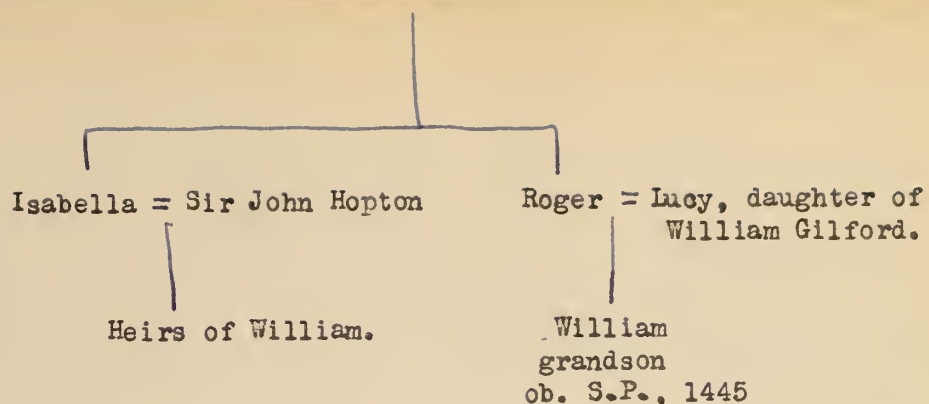
Sir Richard = Alicia = Roger Burley
Arundel, of 1436 of ante 3 Henry VI
ob. 1419 Inq. p. m.

John Burley = Margaret
of 7 Henry VI
Esch.

William Burley
aet 15, 15 Henry VI
of 1446, S.P.

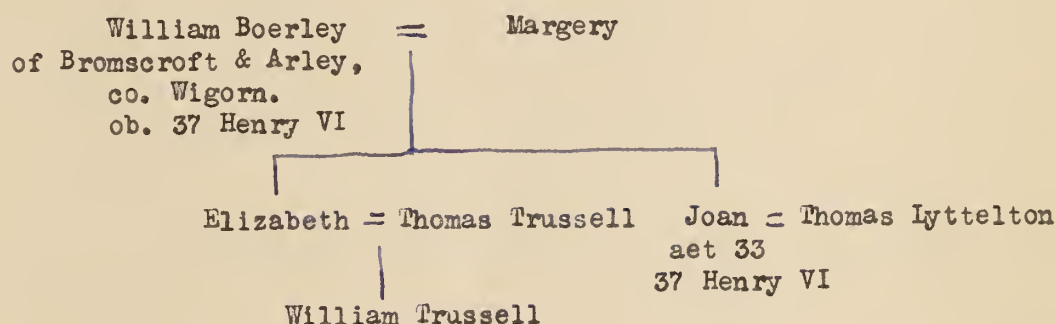
8. Compare with this the pedigree in Beltz's Memorials of the Garter:-

Sir Simon Sir John = Amicia Pembrugge
K. G. K. G.



These last two pedigrees would seem to dispose of the connection between the Burleys of Boreley, co. Hereford and the family of our lady.

9. In Nash's History of Worcester, Appendix, Vol. II, p. 1, is an anysis of certain deeds and the resulting pedigree is again different from all the rest:-



10. In Blakeway's Sheriffs of Shropshire the identification of the family of the K. G's and the Bromscroft branch is again complete. "John of Bromscroft, son & heir of Roger de Burley, who was cousin & heir of Simon de Burley, petitioned for restitution of lands forfeited by said Simon". William Burley is called his son and his two grand-daughters as Joan, wife of Sir Philip Chetwynd and Sir Thomas Lyttelton, and Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Trussell of Billesley, co. Warwick.

11. Lastly in Caius College Library MS 533, Visitation of Worcestershire, 1569 transcribed by William Smith, Rouge Dragon, 1613:-

Thomas West Cote als Littleton = Joan, dau. & coheir of Sir John B. J. K. B., 1. Edw. IV

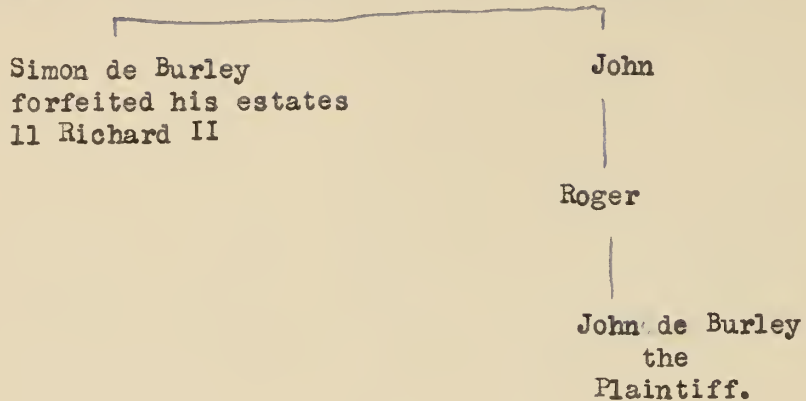
The armorial bearings ascribed to the Salop family are equally changeable, the last coat, known as "Mylde als Burley", being discoverable in the Clofton blazon in Mr. Metcalfe's edition of the Suffolk Visitations. May I repeat my question, who was the wife of Judge Lyttelton?

W. S.

Pedigrees from the Plea Rolls---Wrottesley.

Coram Rege. Trinity 5 Henry IV, m. 46.

Hereford--John, son of Roger de Burley, sued Walter Fitz-Walter, chivalier, and Joan, his wife, daughter & heir of John Devereux, for the castle & manor of Leonhale, of which Simon de Burley was seised temp. Richard II.



The King had granted the castle and manor to John Devereux on the forfeiture of Simon de Burley.

Norman People.

H929 N84.

Burley.

Roger de Burlie occurs in Normandy, 1198 (M. R. S.).

Harleian Society Publications.

Vol. XVIII.

Sir John de Burghley.

His seal to a Notice.

Barry of six sable & or, on a chief of the second two pallets of the first,
an inescutcheon argent charged with three bars gules.

John Jones of Woodlands in co. Wilts, Esq., married ----- daughter of ----- Burley
of Pottern in co. Wilts, Esq.

Thomas Goddard of Standon Hussey married Margaret,,daughter of George Burley of Pottern
in co. Wilts.

Sir Alexander Patt married Millicent, daughter of George Burley of Long Parish(Hants).

BURLEIGH IN ENGLAND.

Wolfes of Forenaghts.

Albany.

H929.2 W855.

p. 67 Family of George Burleigh, Esq., M.D. of Ceylon, India.

His wife born 1777, died 1855.

Their Coat of Arms is:-

A shield bearing three spears.

Their crest is :-

A boar's head with a spear driven through slanting.

p.71

From a letter of which the following is an extract, received from Capt. H. C. Burleigh, R.N., of the Moorings, O'Reihan, N.Z., Dr. Burleigh would appear to have been descended from the Burleighs who settled in co. Down in 1649 (vide Burleigh of Carrickfergus, Burke's Landed Gentry). The coat of arms of that family, however, and that given as Dr. Burleigh's differ very materially.

"I regret that I am unable to give you any positive information about your ancestor, George Burleigh. My eldest brother left no sons, and when he died the property was disposed of and the family broken up. Unfortunately, I was abroad, and no care was taken of the family papers. The pedigree which I managed to rescue was in a very dilapidated condition, and I have only been able to follow the senior line, which I represent. I send you a copy from which it appears there were two offshoots, which I have marked with a blue cross. To the best of my belief George Burleigh was a son of John Burleigh, who married Mary Jackson and left a son and a daughter. I have heard my father speak of him, but as I say, I have no positive information. The first of my family who settled in Ireland was captain of a ship-of-war in the Solent and was, with a number of his men, under the window of Carisbrook Castle when Charles I endeavoured to escape, and got his head jammed between the bars of the window. For this he was imprisoned at Winchester but managed to escape to Ireland. He belonged to a Hampshire family. The Burleigh you mention as of Armagh was probably one of my family, as we had property there until recent years".

The following is the pedigree referred to above, Dr. George Burleigh, being shown where indicated, viz., as son of John Burleigh and Mary Jackson. It was probably through relatives of his mother's he may have met with his wife in co. Tipperary, for a family of Jacksons of Rapla, near Nenagh, existed in that day in co. Tipperary, as well, also the Kingsleys who resided also near Nenagh, and one of whom he subsequently married. His being a son of John Burleigh seems strengthened by the fact that his eldest son was so christened.

PEDIGREE.

William Burleigh settled at Magherlin, co. Down, 1649, was lieutenant-col. in Sir John Clotworthy's cavalry, married Mary Knowles and had issue:-

I. William, married Ann, dau. of Sir Rodger Langford and had issue:-

a. Hercules, capt. in Col. Mitchelburn's regt. at the siege of Derry, married Mary, dau. of George Pearson Harwood, Shields, co. Northumberland, and died 1774 having issue:-

1. William married ~~IX~~ Elizabeth, dau. of Thos. Clark, co. Armagh.

A. Henry, S.P.

B. Thomas, S.P.

C. William, married 1st Ellen Obins of Castle Obins, co. Armagh.

2 daughters.

2nd Ann, dau. of Andrew Boyd of Prospect, co. Antrim.

I. William Dobbs, born 1765.

II. Henry died S.P. 1802

2. Henry married Judith Robinson.
 - A. Henry.
 - B. William.
 - C. Clement.
 - D. George, married Rebecca Lennox; no issue.
3. John married Mary Jackson.
 - A. George, M.D., and father of those who married Wolfes of Forenaghts.
- b. Arthur, brother of Hercules married dau. of Capt. Manson.
 1. son.
 2. son.
 3. dau.
 4. dau.
 5. dau.
- II. Theophilus, married Mary, dau. of Francis Ellis.
 - a. daughter.
- III. Mary, married Capt. Manson, Fauvin, co. Down.

BLG p 487
Ireland

The coat of arms of this family (the Burleigh's of Carrickfergus, see Burke's Landed Gentry) is:-

Arms:- Vert, three boar's heads couped arg.; armed or.

Crest:- a demi-boar ppr armed, hooped and bristled or and gorged with a chain of the last supporting a thistle ppr.

VISITATION OF WILTS, 1565. Harvey.

BURLEY of POTTERNE.

Arms:-Quarterly 1st & 4th Vert 3 boars' heads coupe^d arg., 2nd Sable a chevron wavy between 3 crosses patee fitchee argent, 3rd Sable three spears erect in fess argent barbed or.

Crest:-A demiboar salient ppr chained & unguled or, holding between the prepaws a sowthistle leaved also ppr.
On each a crest for difference.

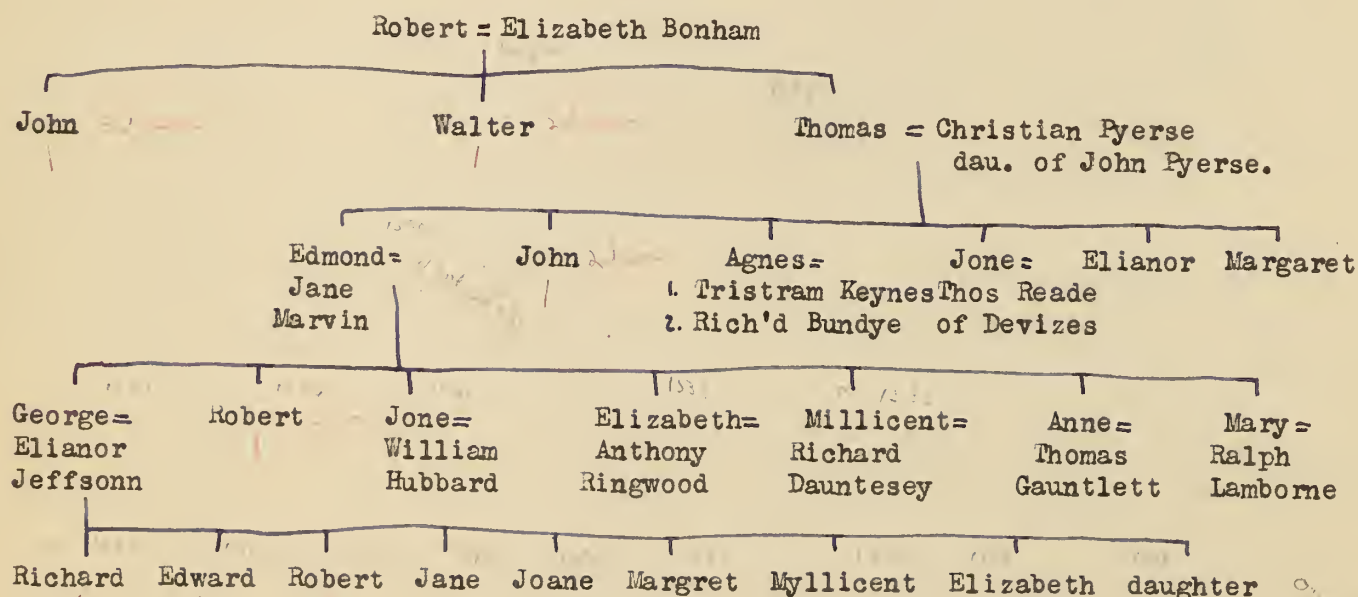
Robert Burley of ----- co. Wilts, married Elizabeth, dau. & one of the heirs of John Bonham in the co. aforesaid, Esq., & by her had issue, John, his son & heir, Walter, second son, Thomas, third son.

Thomas Burley of Esterton, co. aforesaid, Esq., third son of Robert, married Christian, dau. of John Pyerse of co. Dorset and by her had issue, Edmond, his eldest son & heir, John, second son, Agnes, first married to Tristram Keynes in Dorsetshire and after to Richard Bundye; Jone, married to Thomas Reade of the Devizes in co. Wilts; Elianor; and Margaret.

Edmond Burley of Whistall in the parish of Potterne, co. Wilts, Esq., son & heir of Thomas, married Jane, 3rd dau. of Walter Marvin of Founteyne, co. Wilts, Esq., and by her had issue, George, son and heir, Robert, second son, Elizabeth, Jone married to William Hubbard of Powlswlte, co. Wilts, Esq.; Elizabeth married to Anthony Ringwood of Shervile, co. Southampton; Elianor; Millicent married to Richard Dautesey of Potterne; Anne married to John Gauntlett of Powlst; Mary married to Ralph Lamborne in co. Wilts.

George Burley of Whistle, Esq., son & heir of Edward, married Elianor, dau. of ----- Jefsonn of Froyle, co. Hants & by her had issue, Richard, his eldest son & heir apparent; Edward, second son; Robert, third son; Jane; Joane; Margret; Myllicent; Elizabeth; and one other daughter.

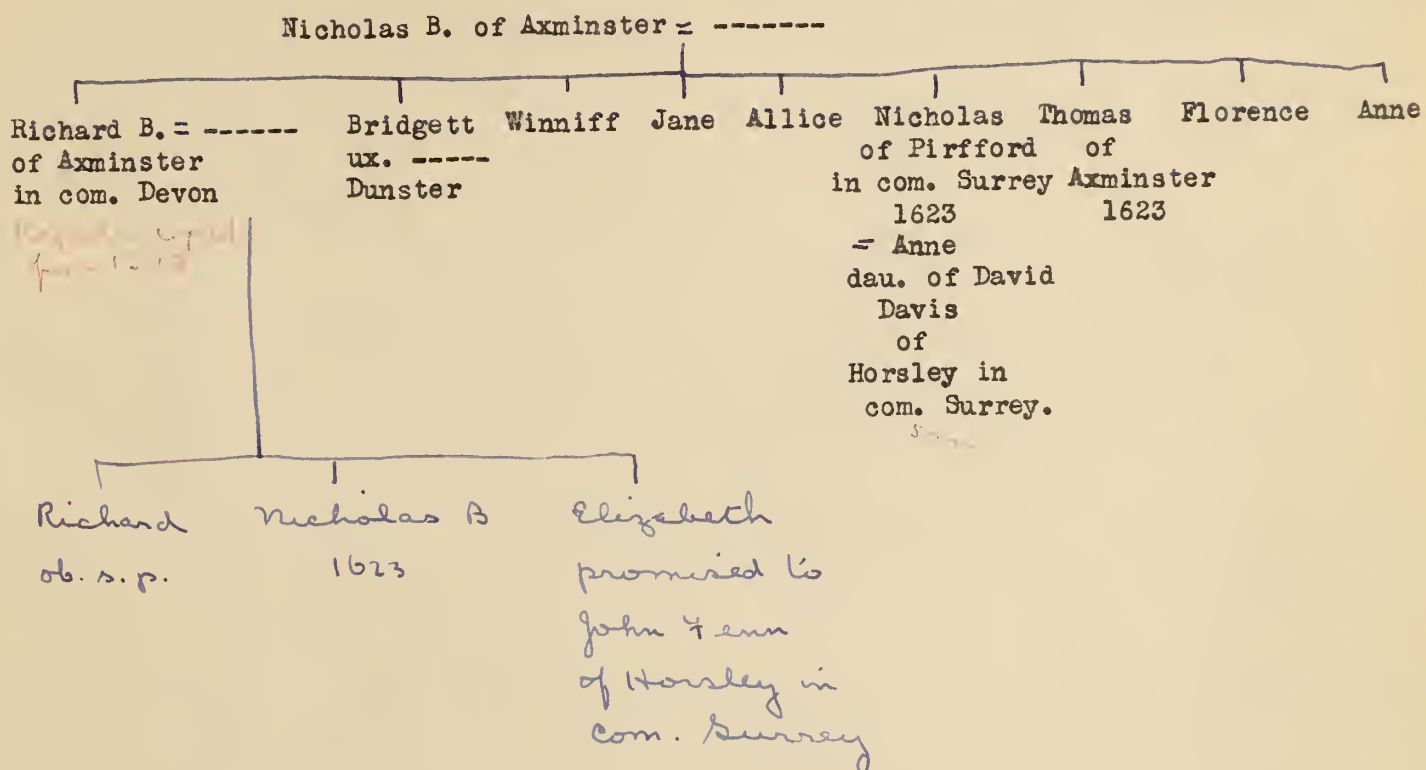
ie.



BURLEY.

(Harl. 1561 fol. 197 & 197b).

Arms:- Sable a chief arg. three tilting spears palewise counterchanged.



LYDCOTT.

(Harl. 1561, fol. 232b & 233).

Arms:- 1.-----
2.-----
3.-----

A 4. (Arg) a chief sable, over all three tilting spears erect in fesse headed of the field (Burley).

1557 Henery Burley, Esq. = Anne, dau. of Sir Leeves Pannell.
son of Raff

1558 William B., Esq. = Anne, dau. & coheir of Peter Haitffield

1559 Richard B. = Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Nierfford.

1560 Thomas B. = Ellinor, dau. of William Kirkby.

1561 William B. = Margaret, dau. & coheire of Thomas Jenny.

1562 Henery B. = Allice, dau. of Richard Lutton

John Lydcott =
of Rushcombe
in com. Berks

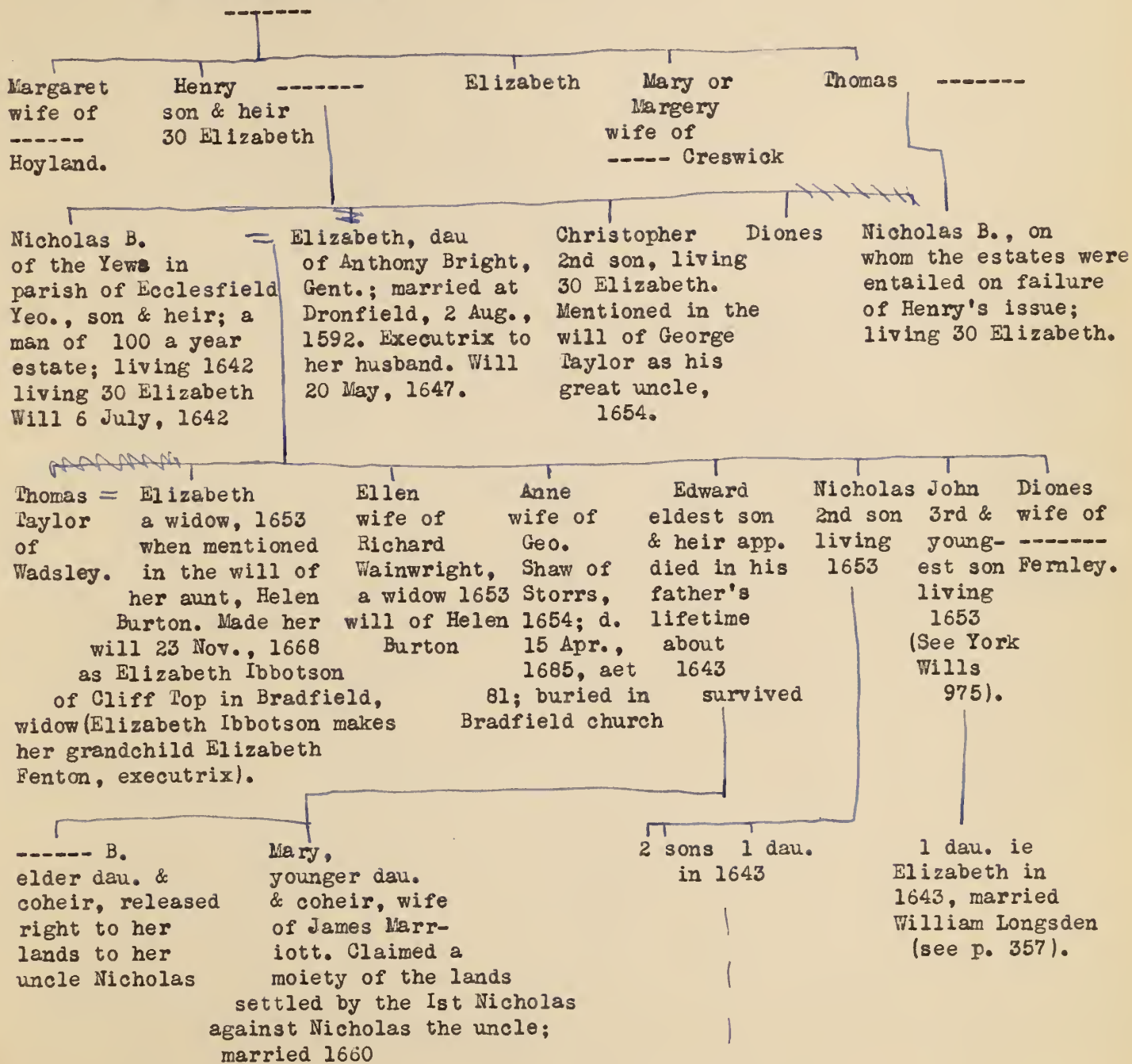
1563 Alice, dau. & sole heire of Henry B. of Wokingham in com. Berks.
(Her great-great grandson was 11 years of age in 1618.
Her grandson was a petitioner to Queen Elizabeth &
trainbearer to Anne, wife of James I.).

TAYLOR-BURLEY.

Bro^r Nicholas Burley,
Lawrence of Worrall, Yeo.,
Eyre & living there 30 Eliz.,
Ralph had lands in Worrall,
Richardson Wadsley, Waldershelf,
& Dinnington; of the
Yews.
Will 25 Aug., 1589

A Burley of the Yews & of Wolley married
a sister of John Prince of Wolley. She
had no issue & left much wealth to her
own family. I suppose she was wife of
Nicholas below.

Elizabeth Birley alias Sampson.



Thomas Burley
of Greenhill in
the parish of
Norton, Gent.,
Owner of the
Yews in 1692

Elizabeth,
dau. of Godfrey Froggat
of Greenhill, Gent.,
died 18 May, 1669 aet 32
(See Ped. p. 195).

Nicholas B.
of Woolley, Gent.,
a benefactor to
Bradfield, brother-
in-law to Martha Adams,
married a Prince.
(See p. 253).

Sarah,
dau. of Thomas B., of Greenhill
married Charles Johnstone, M.D.,
of Pontefract, son of Dr. Nathan
Johnstone.

William B.
Gent., He was
afterward of Woolley.

Catherine,
dau. of Thomas Rawson,
Rector of Whiston.
Married 11 June, 1679.

Mary,
baptised
at Norton,
25 Oct., 1688.

----- dau. of ----- Burleigh of Wilts married Richard Turberville of Honiton in Devon.

Her grandson died about 1642 and living 1620.

----- Burley married Alice dau. of Richard Wood alias Atwood of Harestone, Devon.

A grandnephew living in 1620 and a great great grandnephew aged 33 in 1620.

Elizabeth dau. of John Burley of Elannaborough married John Upton of Poslinch.

a great great grandson aged 7 in 1620

Joane dau. of ----- Burley of Clanacombe married John Strowde of Newnham, Devon.

Their son's will proved 12 Oct. 1464.

B.L.C. p. 1419

John Burleighe of Winterborne in Dorsetshire married Anne dau. of Thomas Budockshide of Budockshide.

Her nephew buried 3 Feb, 1576-7.

Mary dau of ----- Burley of Stepleton, co. Dorset married William Cockeram of Purbeck in co. Dorset.
a quo Cockeram of Dorset.

His brother George Cockeram died circa 13 Feb. 1586.

Parish Registers of Wiltshire Vol. XI

Parishes of
Whiteparish, 1560-1837.
Devizes.
Luckington.

Devizes:

Robert Barley married Edith Line 23 Nov. 1618.
John Herne married Elizabeth Barley 4 May 1701.

Devon & Cornwall Wills & Administrations.

State Library, Albany, N.Y.

Burley, Agnes	Bigbury	will	1603.
Edmund	Silferton	Admin.	1695.
Elizabeth	Loopitt	do	1703.
Bourly, Gabriel	Withecumbe Rawly	do	1622.
John	Bigbury	will	1595.
John	Silferton	Admin.	1725.
Burleigh, Popham	Loopit	will	1704.
Burley, Robert	Musbery	c.t.106	1547.

t. means testament. c.t. means copy of testament.

Probate Registry, Exeter, Devonshire, England.

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Parish Registers.

St. Andrew's, Plymouth.

1581-1654.

John Burley and Maud, his wife married 3 Dec., 1587.

.

Visitations of Cornwall.

Judith, widow of John Rosewarne, of Rosewarne (named in deed 4 Charles), remarried 20 Nov., 1684, at Kea, Henry Burlye.

.

Devonshire Pedigrees.

Tuckett.

Upton, of Upton in Cornwall.

John Upton, of Puslinch, died 1515; he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Burley of Clannacombe.

Strode of Strode.

John Strode, of Newnham, married Joan, daughter of ----- Burley of Clannacombe.

.

Visitation of Devon.

Burley.

2.

Richard Turberville, of Honiton in Devon (his great, great grandfather died in 1424; his grandson was living in 1620), married the daughter of ----- Burleigh of Wilts.

Woode of Harestone.

Alice, daughter of Richard Wood alias Atwood of Devon, married ----- Burley.

Budockshide of Budockshide.

Anne Budockshide of Budockshide (whose nephew was living 1575) married John Burleigh of Winterborne in Dorsetshire.

Cockeram of Dorset.

William Cockeram of Purbeck in Dorset married Mary, daughter of ----- Burley of Stepleton, co. Dorset.
From whom Cockeram of Dorset.

BURLEY.

Sir John Burley, K.G.,
Richard II.

Arms:- Barry of six sable & or
on a chief or two pallets
sable, over all an inescutcheon
barry of six gules & ermine

Sir Roger = Lucy, dau. to William Gilford
Kt. 1355- relict-----Browne.

Arms:-Or, a saltire between
four martlets sable.

*Alice = 2^d son Richard Browne
d. 14 Henry VI - 1435*

Symon B., Knt of the Garter, Constable
of the Castle of Dover.

S.P. 1327-1368

Arms:-Argent, a lion rampt. sable
debruised by a fesse counter-
componee azure & or.

Richard B.,
Knt of the
Garter. 1360
ob. S.P.

Sir John B., =
Kt. 1355
27 Henry VI - 1414

Alice, dau. to Richard Pembridge, K.G., &
sister & heir to Walter Pembridge.

Arms:-Barry of six or & azure, a bend gules.

Jocosa
ux. Johannis
Gattacre
a quo
Haynes.
(B.L.G. p. 573)

Elizabeth
ux. Reginaldi
Corbett of
Lee, Kt.
(B.L.G. p. 323)

Katharine
ux. Godfridi
Harley of
Brompton.
(B.L.G. p. 689)

Maud.
ux.-----
Playdon
of
Playdon

Ellianora Anna
ux. John ux. Rolandi
Corbett Wynesbury.
de Lee Arms:-Or a
fesse counter-
componee gules &
or, in chief 3 piles
azure

Margaretta
ux.-----
Mitton de
Mitton

William B. = -----
2nd sonn
Arms:-Arg. a lion rampt sa
debruised by a fesse
counter-componee az & or.

Sir John = Alice, dau. to Richard
Kt. Lord Grey of Wilton.

Richard B. = -----

Sir John = Elizabetha = Johannes Trussell Johanna
Hopton, dau. & heir 2nd maritus. ux. Thomas
Kt. to Sir John Arms:-Arg. on a Littleton.

John B. = -----

B., Kt. fret gules nine Arms:-arg. a
bezants one on chevron betw.
each point. three escallops
sable.

Hugh B. = Elizabeth, dau to
William (? Fowler
-written over).

Henry ap Lewis ap = -----
Sir Nicholas Eyton, Kt.

Thomas B. = Jane, dau. of Thomas Eyton

*man. Catherine, dau. of
Sir John Sedat, 1st
Earl of Shrewsbury
who marr. dau. of
Robert Singen of
Ellesmere (see B.L. Gentry, p. 481)*

Burley.

Sibilla ux. Thomas Dawes of Mothey	Katherine ux. Richard Porter	Alicia ux. Thos Cooke.	Thomas B. = Jane, dau. to Robert Clough by Elizabeth Lingen	William 2nd son	Edward 3rd son.
Katherina	Anna 1560 1592	Thomas B. = Sara, dau. to William Witcombe	Robert ob. S.P.	Richard 3rd son.	

Genealogical Gleanings in England 4929 W32
in 2 volumes.

p. 669.

James Toope of Ratcliffe, Middlesex, Mariner, makes his will, 6 Sept., 1675, while at sea and desires that his loving brothers, Edward Carter of London, Merchant, and Richard Burley of Ratcliffe, Mariner, act as supervisors of the same.

On this boat, called the "Turkey Merchant", John Kempthorne, Captain, is bound for Smyrna.

This Carter of the Carter family of Virginia, etc.

Burleigh:-

Nicholas Borlegh, co. Somerset; 1 Edward III; Kirby's Quest, p. 156.

John de Borleg', co. Salop, 1273 A.

Simon de Burley, co. Salop, ibid.

Hugh de Burley, co. Berks, Henry LLL-Edward I.

Edward Burleigh, co. Wilts, 1577; Reg. Univ. Oxford, vol. II, pt II, p. 75.

Edward Burley, co. Wilts, 1578-9; ibid, p. 85.

Henry Burleigh, co. Devon, 1607; ibid, p. 284.

The Genealogist.

929 G321.

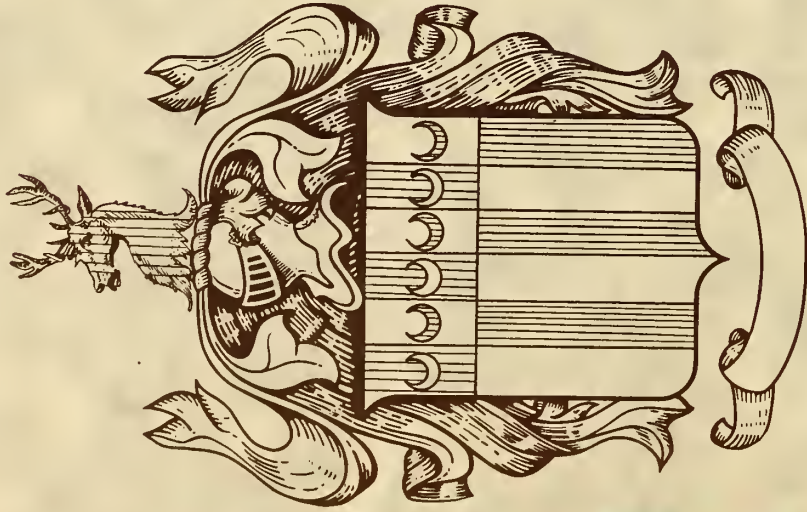
Vol. Viii

Roll of Arms Relating to the County of Northumberland.

Burley of Newcastle:-

Vert, three boars heads coupé argent.

Coat of Arms



Burleigh

Historiography

The Burleigh Coat of Arms illustrated left was drawn by an heraldic artist from information officially recorded in ancient heraldic archives. Documentation for the Burleigh Coat of Arms design can be found in Burke's General Armory. Heraldic artists of old developed their own unique language to describe an individual Coat of Arms. In their language, the Arms (shield) is as follows:

"paly of six ar. and gu. on a chief also paly six crescents all counterchanged."

When translated the Arms description is:

"Divided vertically of six pieces silver and red, on a upper third also divided in six, crescents, all counterchanged."

Above the shield and helmet is the Crest which is described as:

"A stag's head erased gu."

A translation of the Crest description is:

"A red stag's head jagged."

Family mottoes are believed to have originated as battle cries in medieval times.

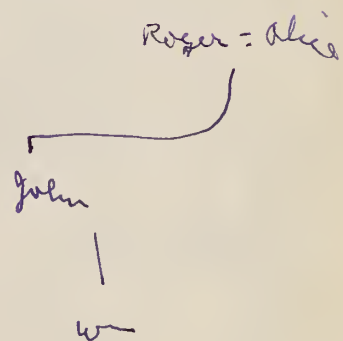
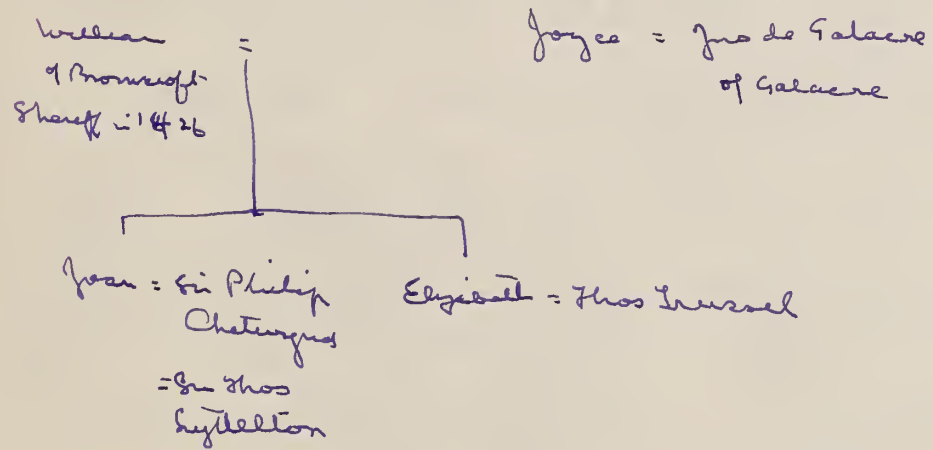
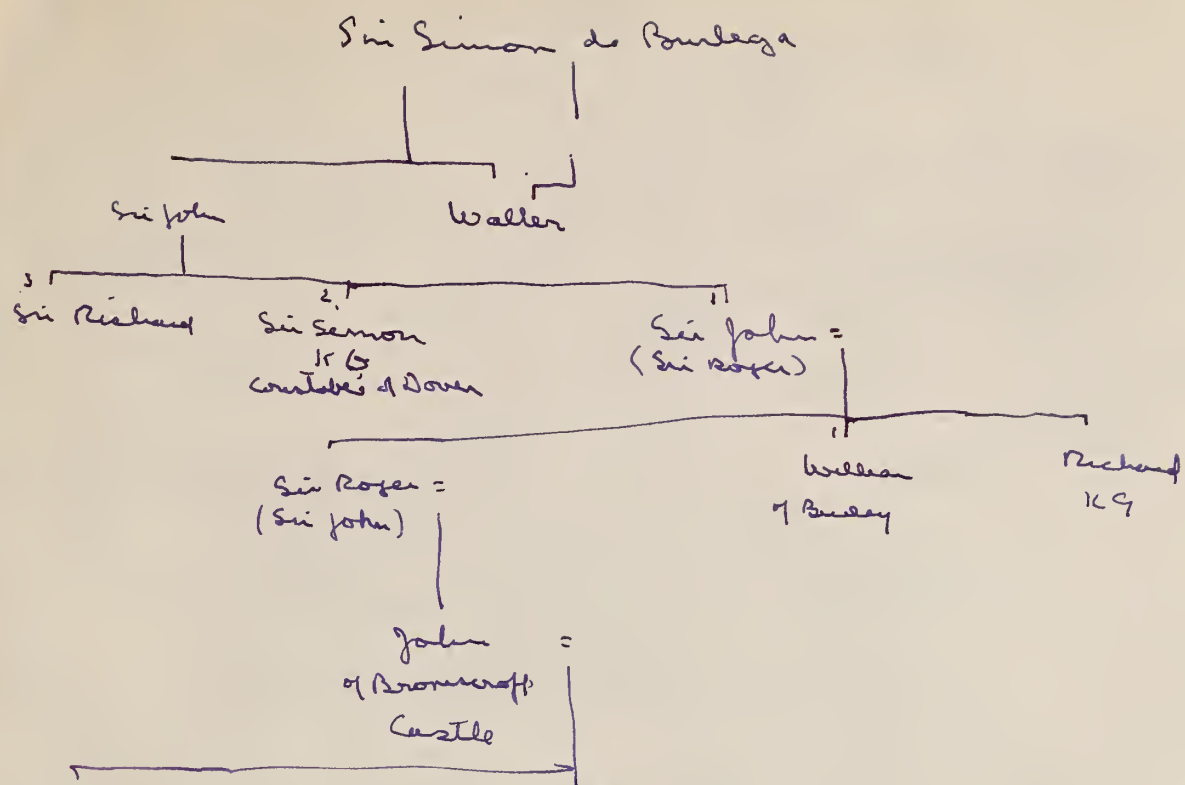
A Motto was not recorded with the Burleigh Coat of Arms.

Individual surnames originated for the purpose of more specific identification. The four primary sources for second names were: occupation, location, father's name and personal characteristics. The surname Burleigh appears to be locational in origin, and is believed to be associated with the English, meaning, "one who came from, or lived near a cow-shed clearing." The supplementary sheet included with this report is designed to give you more information to further your understanding of the origin of names. Different spellings of the same original surname are a common occurrence. Dictionaries of surnames indicate probable spelling variations. The most prominent variations of Burleigh are Burley, Borlegh, Borleg, Burlay, Burlighe and Burleighs.

Census records available disclose the fact there are approximately 700 heads of households in the United States with the old and distinguished Burleigh name. The United States Census Bureau estimates there are approximately 3.2 persons per household in America today which yields an approximate total of 2240 people in the United States carrying the Burleigh name. Although the figure seems relatively low, it does not signify the many important contributions that individuals bearing the Burleigh name have made to history.

No genealogical representation is intended or implied by this report and it does not represent individual lineage or your family tree.





Heraldry of Worcestershire.

BURLEY of Bromscroft Castle, Salop.

Argent, a lion rampant sable debruised with a fesse counter-componee or and azure (Nash's History of Worcestershire).

Thomas Lyttelton (or Littleton, as his name is usually written) the learned author of the Tenures, married Joan, daughter and coheir of William Burley of Bromscroft. In Edmondson's Baronagium, among the hundred and twenty two coats quartered by Lyttelton is that of MYLDE alias BURLEY, as above; and the same coat also occurs among the Lyttelton quarterings at Frankley. William Burley, who was High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1426, and subsequently Speaker of the House of Commons, bore these arms, but his father, John Burley, High Sheriff for the same county in 1409, bore Vert, three boars' heads couped close argent, in allusion to his name, BORELEY. An earlier coat, resembling that of Mortimer (viz. Barry of six sable and or, on a chief of the second two pallets of the first, an inescutcheon ermine charged with three bars gules) was borne by Sir Simon Burley, Sir Richard Burley, and Sir John Burley all at one time Knights of the Garter (see the Herald and Genealogist, vol. 1, p. 437).

EDEFYN.

Ermine three barulets gules (N).

This is an inescutcheon upon the arms of Burley as borne by Sir John Burley and his two sons, Sir John and Sir Simon, all at the same time Knights of the Garter. Dr. Thomas, in his survey of Worcester Cathedral, supposes it to be a distinct coat, and ascribes it to Edefyn; hence it appears in Nash's list. But as the arms of Burley are almost identical with those of Mortimer, which family also bore an inescutcheon (see Mortimer), it is very improbable that Burley's inescutcheon was a separate coat. The Burleys held Burley in the county of Herefordshire, under the Mortimers, for which reason, probably, they assumed a coat resembling their superior Lords. Guillim likewise supposes this inescutcheon to be a distinct coat, but attributes it to Hussey and says that it was so borne by Sir Simon Burley, in the time of Richard the Second.

Coats of Arms

Taken from Burke's Peerage and Baronetage.

- ✓ Burleigh - Paley of six, ar and gu, on a chief paley six crescents all counterchanged. Crest, a stag's head erased gu.
- ✓ Burley (Derietershire & Wiltshire). Vert, three boar's heads couped ar, armed or. Crest, a demi boar ppr, armed, hooped, & bristled or, & gorged with a chain of the last, supporting a thistle ppr.
- ✓ Burley (Shropshire). Paley of six sa & or, on a chief of the second two paleys of the first, an inescutcheon barry of six gu & ermine
- ✓ Burley - Paley of six ar, and az, over all three bars gu.
- ✓ Burley - Paley of six ar, and az, fretted with a bend in fesse gu, the chief base as the third
- ✓ Burley - Sa, three bars or, a chief of the last charged with two pellets on an escutcheon erm, three bars gu.
- ✓ Burley - Or, three bars sa, a chief paley erm, and gu.
- ✓ Burley - Ar a lion rampant sa, demised with a fesse chequy or, and az.
- ✓ Burley - Or fesse embattled, sa and ar, three lances counterchanged
- ✓ Burley - Ar, three tilting spears in pale sa, embued gu, a chief of the second.
- ✓ Burley - Erm, a bend gu, three chev. or.
- ✓ Burley - Quarterly ar, and sa,
- ✓ Burley - Or two bars gotoned ar, and az.
- ✓ Burley (Granted to Thomas Burly, of Depeden, Co. Suffolk Apr 4, 1547) Az, a chev between three spear's heads eradicated or. Crest, a squirrel sejant supporting a ragged staff or.
- ✓ Burghly or Burgly - Az three fleurs de lis or, Crest a winged greyhound sejant.
- Birle (Essex 1578) Ar three Torteaux and chief erm. Crest an arm couped at the shoulder fesse ways, holding in the hand ppr, a cross formee fitchee or, habited ar, cuff sa on three Torteaux
- Birley (Lirkham & Staind, Co. Lancaster) Vert, three boar's

heads couped arg, an ed or. Crest, a demi-
boar ppr armed hooped & bustled or, & gorged
with a chain of the last, supporting a thistle
ppr.

Birley - Or, a fesse engr. betw. three trefoils slipped gu

This family ^{which has been known ^{in England} since the early years} ~~has its roots in~~ of the ^{thirteenth} ~~twelfth~~ century, seems to have originated in Herefordshire. Here their name first appears where they held Burley or Borley for their overlords, the Mortimers, Earls of March. 4

There is, however, a singular item that seems to point to an earlier origin. This is found in the coat of arms of the Hytlington family, one of whom married a Burley heiress. In the list of quarterings one finds "Burley alias Mylde". Mr Chazebrook, a prominent antiquary and genealogist of a generation ago, notes this in his attempt to decipher the early branches of the family but fails to see the significance of the alias. Without doubt it refers to the fact that this family was known originally by the surname, Mylde. The Mylde is a very uncommon name, medieval or modern, and, as far as is known historically, was borne by a single family well known in the annals of Suffolk. It became extinct in the male line in when the heiress took her possessions into the family.

This leaves us to conclude that, at an earlier period, perhaps the late 11th or 12th century, a person of this family adhered to the Mortimers, was given the manor of Burley and assumed ^{this last} ~~Borley~~ as family name after this estates at Burley. So what would be more sensible than to use the surname Burley alias Mylde

1345- Walter
 1375- Walter
 1388 Simon

10. *Myrtle*
Fluffack
 25
 1
exhaust



H. C. BURLEIGH, M.D., C.M.
 BATH, ONTARIO

A.W.L.
 26

1. Paly of six, sa + or. on a chief of the 2^d two pellets of the first; an inescutcheon
E. Barry of six, gu + erm (Burley - Shropshire)
 2. Paly of six arg + gu, on a chief paly six crescents all counterchanged
(Burleigh)
 3. Sa, three bars or, a chief of the last charged with two pellets, on an
E. escutcheon erm, three bars gu (Burley).
 4. Paly of six arg + az, over all three bars gu (Burley)
 5. Paly of six arg + az fretted with a bend in fesse gu, the chief base
as the third (Burley)
 6. Or, three bars sa, a chief paly erm + gu (Burley)
- B-1. Vert. three boars' heads couped arg. armed or (Burley of heir. With
+ Salop) (Burley, Kirkham + Staind, Co. Lancaster) (B. of Curichfengue)
- x2 Vert three boars' heads couped close arg (Sir Jno. Burley of Broms-
croft, Shropshire, 1406).
- x3. Vert three boars' heads couped argt (Burley of Newcastle)
- x4. Quart-1 & 4 vert 3 boars' heads couped argt 2^d sa a chevron wavy betw
3 crosses fitchée fitchée arg 3^d sa 3 spears erect in fesse argt
barbed or (Burley of Poterne)
- C. x1. Per fesse embattled, sa + arg, ^{three} ~~armed~~ lances counterchanged (Burley)
- x2 Arg three tilting spears in pale sa, embued gu, a chief base of the
second (Burley)
- 3 { Arg. a chevron between three spears' heads eradicated or (Granted
to Thomas Burley, of Depiden, Co. Suffolk, 4 Apr 1597)
- 4 { Arg. a chev. betw three spears' heads broke from the staffs or. (Burley
Suffolk 1597)
- x5. Sa a chief arg three tilting spears palewise counterchanged
(Nicholas Burley of Devon + Surrey)
- x6. Arg a chief sa, over all 3 tilting spears erect in fesse headed of
the field (Henry Burley of Wokingham, Berks).
- D. 1. Arg a lion rampant sa, demised (debruised) with a fesse chequy
or + az. (Myfde alias Burley of Hereford + Salop).
- E. 1. Ermine two bars nebulae sa (Burley of Suffolk)
- F 1. Ermine a bend gu, three chev. or (Burley)
- G 1. Quarterly arg + sa (Burley)
- H. 1. Gu. two bars gobronated arg + az (Burley)
- I. 1. Arg three fleurs de lis or. (Burghley or Burghly)
- J. 1. Arg three torteaux and chief erm (Birle, Essex 1578)
- K. 1. Arg. a fesse engrailed betw. three trefoils slipped gu (Burley).
- L 1. Gules a bezant (Burley of Wharfedale). 3 bars gu (in S. Rect + J. KG)
- A 7. Barry of 6 sa + or on a chief of the 2^d 2 pellets of the 1st an inescutcheon erm. charged with

Coats of Arms.

- L 1. Argent, a lion rampant sa. debreuzed with a fesse counter-componée or and azure
(Nash's History of Worcester)
Myldre alias Burley
- B 2. Vert, three boars' heads couped close arg.
- M 3. Barry of six sa & or, on a chief of the second two pallets of the first, an enesutcheon ermine charged with three bars gu.
(similar to their overlords, the Mortimers)
- S 4. A shield bearing three spears
Crest: a boar's head with a spear driven through slanting
- F 5. Vert, three boars' heads couped arg. armed or
Crest: A demi-boar ppr armed, hooped and bristled or and gorged with a chain of the last supporting a thistle ppr
- H 6. Quarterly 1st & 4th Vert three boars' heads couped arg, 2nd Sable a chevron bravy between 3 crosses patée fitchée arg. 3rd Sable three spears erect in fess argent barbed or.
Crest: A demiboar salient ppr chained & unguled or, holding between the forepaws a cowthistle leaved also ppr.
On each a crest for difference
- S 7. Sable a chief arg, three tilting spears palewise counterchanged
- ^{4th}
8. (Arg) a chief sable, over all three tilting spears erect in fess headed of the field
9. Vert, three boars heads couped argent
- Burley of
Bromscroft
Castle, Salop
Wm. B. 1426-1623
~~John B. 1400~~
John B. of
Bromscroft
Castle Salop,
father of Wm 1409
- Sir Simon, Sir
Richard & Sir
John, all K.G.
1360-90
- Geo. Burleigh
of Ceylon 1800
- Burleigh of
Carrikerferry
1644-1855
- Burley of
Potterne
1565
- Burley of
Perford Surrey
(from Arminster)
1530-1623
- 4th in Lydcott
of Wokingham
Berks.
- Burley of
Newcastle

Pedigrees in the Herald's Visitations and
Manuscripts in the British Museum.

- Burley, of Wokingham, Berks. ^{with} 1139 f. 88; 1532 ff 14 b. 16; 1553
f. 224 b.; 1556 f 13; 1561 f. 232 b.
- of Greenhill, co Derby Add 24.458 f 149 b.
- of Middleton Hall, Hants. fr. Wills 1139 f 19; 1544 f 83 b.
- — of Bromcroft Hall, Salop. Add. 19121 f 207.
- of Pembrige, Salop. Add 14.309 f 54 b.
- — of Bromcroft, Staff. 1077 f. 66; 1415 f 120 b.; 1570 f. 33;
6128 f. 42 b.
- of Asterley & Malehurst, Salop. Add 21017 ff 91 & 92
- — of Pirford, Surrey, fr. Devon, 1046 f 492; 1147 f. 163, 1397
f. 163; 1430 f 169; 1433 f 151; 1561 ff 10197;
add. 4963 f 1746
- — of Whistley, Wills. 888 f 12; 1111 f 49; 1181 f 49; 1443 f 214
1565 f 18 b; 5184 f. 34
- — Bucks, 1139 f. 88; 1533 f 44; 5181 f 89; 5832 f 57; 5868 f. 55
- Salop 1241 ff 64 b, 109. 148; 1396 f 55; 1982 f 59; add 14314
f 1 b.
- Surrey 5814 ff 45, 59 to 61; Add. 14311 f 33; 21017 f 90 b.
- Burly. of Depden, Essex 1560 f 284 b. Add 19121 f 213

Inquisitions Post Mortem

Cornwall & Devon

Devon

Burleigh, John C. vol. 74.40 E. File 188.7 38 Henry VIII (1547)
 — John C. vol. 517.79 11 James I (1614)

Devon & Cornwall Wills & Administrations

Burley, Agnes, Bigbury	will 1603	3 mi S. Modbury
" Edmund Silferton	Adm. 1695	5 mi N.W.E. Exeter
" Elizabeth Hoopitt	Adm. 1703	8 mi N.W. Axminster
Bourley Gabriel Withcombe	Ratuly Adm. 1622	8 mi S.E. Exeter
" John, Bigbury	W 1595	3 mi S. Modbury
" John, Silferton	Adm. 1725	5 mi N.W.E. Exeter
Burleigh Popham, Hoopitt	Will 1704	8 mi N.W. Axminster
Bourley Robert, Musbury	copy of testament 1547	3 mi S.W. Axminster

Parish Registers

Bigbury	begins	not transcribed.
Modbury	" 1553	transcribed
Hoopitt	"	not transcribed
Musbury	" 1622	transcribed
Silferton	" 1620	do
Withcombe	" 1562	do
Ratuly	"	do
Axminster	" 1598	do

Devon Monastic Lands: Calendar of Particulars
for Grants, 1536-1558

Edited by Joyce Gossings

Devon & Cornwall Record Society, 1955

P. 25-16

To John Southcott of Bovey Tracy, 23 Dec 1540, the Manors of
Iresham and of Kilbury in the Parish of Buckfastleigh

Manor of Kylbury in the Parish of Buckfastleigh: Farm of the
manor, leased to John Southcote and Anthony Burleigh
for a term of years £20 12s 1½d.

P. 84

To Sir William Petre, one of the two Principal Secretaries, 10 July
1546, the Manor, Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage of Brent,
late of Buckfast Abbey.

In 1538 the abbot had granted the next presentation to the
vicarage of Brent to Sir Thomas Dennis and Richard Crom-
well. In the same year he had also leased part of the manorial
demesne to Anthony Burleigh of Brent, yeoman, for 80 years
at a rent of £8 7s 4d and this had been confirmed by the Crown.
in 1540, but for a term of 21 years only. The term of a lease made
at the same time of the rectory of Brent to John Southcott of
Bovey Tracy esq. and Anthony Burleigh was also reduced
from 60 to 21 years

21
198

W₁ = Emma & Pat

Adm = Emma & Robert de Guesnet

W₂ = Emma & Edward Baron de Ros

3 Baron

W₃ = Adeliza de Limburg & Michael & Clare

4 Baron
1112-1166

W₄ = Rosemarie de Louvain

1134-1205

W₅ = Robert & Adm de Paris
7 children

1 child
6 Baron

W₆ = Eleanor & Infelmar de Balloch

6 Baron

W₇ = 1268 Eleanor Plantagenet & John & Henry & Eleanor & Eleanor
by Lady Alice 1/2 S Hen III

W₈ = Eleanor Fitz John & John & Arnold

14 Baron
8 Baron

W₉ = 9 Baron & Robert
in Clifford of Appleby

4 Baron
2 Baron

W₁₀ = Henry & Henry & Eleanor
by John & Eleanor III

10 Baron
1320-66

W₁₁ = Ralph & Ralph & John & Robert
of Raby

11 Baron

W₁₂ = Elsie & Edward
by John & Eleanor III

12 Baron

W₁₃ = Eleanor & Robert
by John & Eleanor III

13 Baron
1394-1455

W₁₄ = Elsie & Robert
by John & Eleanor III

14 Baron

W₁₅ = Edward & John
by John & Eleanor III

15 Baron
1469

W₁₆ = Edward & John
by John & Eleanor III

16 Baron

W₁₇ = Edward & John
by John & Eleanor III

17 Baron

W₁₈ = Edward & John
by John & Eleanor III

18 Baron

W₁₉ = Edward & John
by John & Eleanor III

19 Baron

W₂₀ = Edward & John
by John & Eleanor III

20 Baron

21/ 600
52
180

W₂₁ = Edward & John
by John & Eleanor III

21 Baron

